The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Question in Both Branches of Congress.

New Bill Introduced by the Reconstruction Committee.

An Important Financial Bill Reported by Senator Sherman.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FIRST VETO.

Position of the San Domingo Treaties.

The Gold Investigation—Early Debate on the Alabama Claims Question—Opinions of Leading Members—Speech of Mr. Kelley Against Commissioner Wells—Mrs. Grant's Opening Reception—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The contest of yesterday over the admission of Virginia was productive of good results already apparent. The Reconstruction Committee met this morning and took up the bill referred by General PAINE yesterday. This bill is the most liberal of any of the measures which have been sent to the Committee with conditions of any kind attached. It simply enforces the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, legalizes the election of United States Senators, and prohibits any discrimination in legislation or rights under the Constitution on account of race or color. This bill promptly received the assent of the entire Republican strength of the Committee; and on the meeting of the House, General FARNSWORTH, acting Chairman of the Committee, in the absence of General BUTLER, introduced the bill into the House, and it was made the special order for to-morrow. Mr. BINGHAM gave notice that he would move his joint resolution of yesterday as a substitute, but if it fails he will vote for the bill as reported. Although it is not exactly what Governor WALKER and the Committee of the Legislature would prefer, they aver their satisfaction with the measure, and will be glad to accept it as a measure of admission without further delay. The Legislature will be able to qualify and proceed at once with business, as it is alleged there is but one man who will be ruled out by the application of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is reported that BUTLER will be back to-morrow, and that he will lead an opposition to the measure and endeavor to defeat it; but he will have to move quickly if he expects to succeed.

The debate on the Virginia joint resolution continued in the Senate with even more acrimony and bitterness than characterized the proceedings of yesterday. The party within the Republican Party who advocated postponement was defeated by a majority of one in a vote of fifty-one, and the question then came up on the amendment of Senator DRAKE, which provided that the State should be thrown back to her present condition, and her Senators and Representatives excluded, in the event of the rescinding of the Fifteenth Amendment ratification by the Legislature. The war of words on this point continued for upwards of two hours, to the great interest of the crowded galleries. More sharp thrusts were aimed and parried by the contestants on both sides in the debate to-day than have been attempted on any measure in a long time. There was a good deal of talk on the constitutionality and advisability of inserting this nullification clause in the joint resolution providing for the admission of the State, and it was argued pro and con on various technical grounds. Mr. MORTON drew from Mr. SUMNER a warm indorsement on the stand which he expressed in a short, logical speech, in which he took the ground that, if Congress had the right and the power to build up these State Governments, it had the clear authority to adopt all measures necessary to preserve their work. Mr. TRUMBULL was very forcible in a speech on the other side, and Mr. DRAKE rather lost his temper once or twice under the threats which he received from some of his own party friends. To-day, as yesterday, the Democrats took no part whatever in the debate—a point which was alluded to in one of the speeches, and which drew from Mr. SAULSBURY the question if the opposition would be tyrannical enough to deprive the minority of that enjoyment. Finally, as there was not the slightest probability of being able to get a vote, a motion to go into Executive session prevailed, and the Senate adjourned. In reference to Mr. DRAKE's amendment it is thought that it will not pass, and it is understood that a substitute which will probably be acceptable will be offered to-morrow.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL BILL.

The first important financial measure of the session is the bill reported from the Senate Finance Committee to-day by Senator SHERMAN, an abstract of which will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that it embodies Governor BOUTWELL's recommendation to take up the three per cents and issue in place thereof $45,000,000 of national bank circulation, to be distributed proportionately among the States which have the smallest proportion under the existing distribution. It also provides for free banking on a gold basis, with deposit of United States bonds, circulation to be to the extent of ninety per cent of the gold value of the bonds, but not exceeding eighty per cent. of the par value thereof; circulation to be redeemable in gold on presentation.

THE FIRST VETO.

President GRANT to-day transmitted to the Senate his first veto message, and the report that he had vetoed something created quite a little sensation in the corridors of Congress. It turned out that it was a private bill providing for a hearing in an extensive case involving a pistol improvement, the time for such hearing having passed. The President did not even give any reasons; he simply returned the document given in the accompanying report of the Chief of Ordnance. Mr. PERRY innocently moved to refer the veto to the Committee on Patents, when Mr. TRUMBULL solemnly asked, "Who ever heard of a reference of a veto," when the requirements of the Constitution were suggested and the veto went to the table, to be called up to-morrow. A veto by GRANT is quite a sensational incident.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

The proposition for the annexation of San Domingo is variously received by Senators and members of the House. There is, however, a more favorable feeling toward the project than existed when the treaties were first promulgated. The intelligence that Spanish influence, particularly that of the English on the island, are strenuously opposed to annexation has a good effect. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will consider the treaties informally this week, but final action is not likely to be taken for some weeks to come, at least not until the people of San Domingo have voted on the question of annexation in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee had a full meeting this morning, and discussed the disposition of the jaws opened of business and pending before them. It was finally resolved to begin the gold investigation on Saturday next before the whole Committee, and to push it through to a speedy conclusion. The witnesses will, therefore, be brought to this city, and their examination conducted here.

MR. KELLEY'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

The House did but little business to-day, and at an early hour went into Committee of the Whole to give Mr. KELLEY an opportunity to vent his wrath on Mr. Commissioner WELLS. He read a carefully prepared and printed speech, which may account for the fact that he was neither so discursive nor so violent as usual. Nevertheless, he occasionally got down to his ordinary level of personal denunciation, and several times charged Mr. WELLS with treachery to his country, and more than broadly intimated that he was paid for his services by foreign manufacturers, alluding to the steel manufacturers of England. He styled them "Mr. WELLS's employers," and again charged him with "sapping and mining the great industries of the country." Mr. KELLY covered less ground than in his former philippics, confining himself chiefly to steel, iron and coal, with an occasional reference to the savings banks and the agricultural interests. He apparently found use for all his efforts in these monopolies. He was listened to patiently by some of the extreme Protectionists, but otherwise his speech produced very little impression. The advantage of the controversy is still decidedly with the Commissioner, the admirable spirit and temper of his report, after all the personal abuse that has been heaped upon him, having gained for him the respect of many who cannot indorse all his views, but who reprobate the indecent character of the warfare waged against him by the representatives of special interests.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

There was a general upsetting of committee-room arrangements to-day in the House. General SCHENCK asked for more room for the Ways and Means, and proposed to take the spacious quarters now occupied by the House Post Office. He would transfer the Post Office to the room of the same size in the story below, now occupied by the Committee on Post Offices, and would transfer the latter to the room now occupied by the Committee on Appropriations, and then transfer the latter to the room proposed to be vacated by the Ways and Means. All this was agreed to, when General GARFIELD proposed to move the banking and Currency room up stairs into the room now occupied by Mr. Clerk McPHERSON, pending which the House went into Committe of the Whole, and the motion went over.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A debate on the Cuban question will probably take place in the Senate in a few days. Mr. MORTON has a speech ready on the subject, in the course of which he will take some new ground on the subject, and two or three other Senators are also preparing arguments on the same topic.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In reference to the Alabama claims settlement nothing later than what has already appeared in the Times has taken place. The whole subject is pretty thoroughly canvassed here, and the prevailing idea among members of the Foreign Affairs Committees of both Houses, is that England will not accede to the proposition which has not yet assumed official shape and form, but which is in the minds of almost every one, namely, to surrender New Dominion territories as compensation for all claims and demands. This is a cherished theory of a very prominent member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, who will make a speech on the subject within a few weeks.

NEW-YORK AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

His Excellency Governor HOFFMAN, of New-York, has sent to each Senator a notification of the rescinding of the vote of that State on the constitutional amendment, accompanied by a circular letter. The failure of his Excellency to be equally prompt in notifying the Secretary of State that the amendment had been passed is fresh in recollection of the people.

A NEW WORD.

Senator SUMNER gave the Senate and the dictionary makers a new word to-day. In the debate on Virginia he said that the rescinding by a State of a vote on a constitutional amendment was utterly null and void, and was merely a constitutional *ridiculously*.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. GRANT gave her first morning reception to-day, from the hours of 2 to 4 o'clock. The weather was charming and induced a very large attendance of distinguished and fashionable people, with whom the city is now rapidly filling up. Mrs. GRANT was assisted by Mrs. Secretary FISH, Mrs. Secretary BELKNAP, her relative; Mrs. Major SMITH and Mrs. and Miss BORIE, wife and daughter of Ex-Secretary BORIE. Some of the toilets were very fine, though the morning receptions are not calculated to draw out a very fine display, except in street dresses. Before the close of the reception the President appeared in the parlor and joined Mrs. GRANT in receiving her visitors.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: ORWAY C. BERRYMAN and FREDERICK P. ELA, to be Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps; THOMAS C. MCCLURE, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The United States Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed HENRY W. BLODGETT to be Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District in Illinois.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Petitions were presented for steam communication with China, and that the mission to China be made a first-class mission; and against a renewal of the Cortlen steam engine patent.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. FENTON introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the number of foreign built vessels under enrollment or registered now employed in the commerce of the United States, with the names of such vessels, whether steam or sailing vessels, the tonnage of each, where built, and the date of the law of Congress, which in the case authorized the registration or enrollment of such foreign built vessels.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to be introduced to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported as a substitute for all the various propositions relative to the national currency, the following bill:

A bill to provide a National Currency of Coin Notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes.

Enacted, &c., that in denomination may be issued National Banking Associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the act approved July 12, 1869, and to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 4, 1864; and the aggregate of such notes so provided shall be furnished to the banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the act approved June 4, 1864, and to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved March 3, 1865; but no new national bank shall be organized as soon as practicable, but not later than the close of 1870.

SEC. 2. That at the end of each month, after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the number of National Banking associations formed in each State during the month, the amount of capital stock paid in, the amount of circulating notes so required and issued, and the aggregate of such notes for redemption, give notice to the bankers thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of such associations which shall be [illegible] shall cease to form further from and after the date of such notice, and that the certificates of such notes shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in the possession of any national bank, and after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the fifteenth and twentieth sections of the National Currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the associations depositing such bonds, circulating notes of different denominations, not less than $5, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the gold value of the bonds deposited, but not exceeding the par value of the bonds, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them on presentation to the office of the association, in the gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every national banking association formed under the provisions of this act shall keep on hand at all times, in addition to and not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation, in the gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in the payment of debts due to them, notes of any other banking association which at the time of every payment shall be redeeming its circulating notes in the gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in the preceding section, shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the National Currency act, except the first clause of section 22, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to $300,000,000. The first clause of section 22, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the City of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the City of New-York, and the last clause of section 22, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of dues to the notes of every other national banking association at par. Provided, that in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein provided for, the terms lawful money and lawful money of the United States shall be held and construed to mean the gold or silver coin of the United States.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Virginia bill was again taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. MORTON to postpone. A debate ensued between Messrs. SUMNER, STEWART, TRUMBULL, and YATES as to the necessity of further time for consideration before taking action on the question; the position assumed on the one hand being that the request of the Senator from Massachusetts for further time should be conceded as made in good faith and upon personal grounds; but otherwise no reason had been given for longer delay in definite action upon the admission of Virginia. On the other hand, the postponement was not asked for personal considerations, but in order that all the opportunity of presenting certain information concerning the condition of affairs in Virginia.

The question being put upon the motion to postpone the bill, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 26, as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Corbett, Cragin, Cragin, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Dennis, Ferry, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Robertson, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—26.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Boreman, Brownlow, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, Wilson, Yates—25.

The pending amendment offered by Mr. DRAKE, to deprive the State of representation and remand it to its present condition, in the event of the Legislature rescinding the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, then came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this was a confession on the part of the Senator who offered it that a State could do what he had denied in his speech, a constitutional amendment, and proposed to punish a State for an act which, in itself, would be void. It would also imply a distrust of the validity of Virginia's previous ratification.

Mr. MORTON said the power of Congress to establish new State Governments implied the right to protect those Governments when established, and the amendment would operate as a preventive of the treachery which had been practiced in the case of Georgia. If Virginia was returned to her present condition, she would be kept there until her Legislature again ratified the amendment; and the process, if necessary, would be repeated until the State permitted its act to stand as at present.

Messrs. HOWARD and WILLIAMS opposed the amendment, the former denying that a State could, under any circumstances, withdraw its ratification of a constitutional amendment; the latter believing that the admission of a State could not be made conditional, and that under the constitutional declaration that no State should be deprived of representation in the Senate and House, Congress could not exclude a State which was once admitted.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that while Georgia was represented in the House of Representatives at the last session, a majority in Congress now denied the State admission.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied that Georgia could only be represented through a Congressional government, which had not yet been reconstructed.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Yates, Conkling, Davis, Drake and Williams.

VETO FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President of the United States was received, vetoing an act for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE. The message was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following is the text:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith, without my approval, the Senate bill No. 275, entitled "An act for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE," for the reasons set forth in the accompanying communication, dated Dec. 11, 1869, from the Chief of Ordnance.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1870.

The communication referred to is addressed to the Secretary of War, and states that in the year 1855, Mr. WHITE made an improvement in repeating pistols, among other things extending the chambers of the revolving cylinder so as to allow a ball to enter the chambers to be charged at the rear by hand or by a self-acting charger. The patents expired by limitation April 4, 1869, and since the invention has been in public use. The validity of the patent has been a question for some years, and it is understood it was affirmed by the Supreme Court only by a tie vote. The bill authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to receive and consider the application of ROLLIN WHITE for an extension of his letters patent, issued in 1855. The applicant urges renewal on the ground that he has not been properly rewarded, and that SMITH & WESSON, manufacturers of the arm, have returned all income, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,000,000, on which WHITE has received a royalty of only $7,000. To these reasons the Chief of Ordnance General DYER opposes the extension, as it would be detrimental to the interests of the Government by compelling it to pay for the use of pistols on which the patent has expired, in addition to a large sum of money and on which the patent has expired.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, the Senate at 4:15 o'clock went into Executive Session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION.

After the reading of the Journal Mr. BINGHAM called attention to that part of it relating to the proceedings yesterday on his bill for the admission of Virginia, the journal showing that the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the passage of the bill was really rejected—yeas 77, nays 77, the Speaker voting in the negative.

The Speaker explained that when the Clerk entered the vote on the journal it was supposed to be correct, but it was a certainty the vote had been miscounted yesterday; consequently, under the rules, all subsequent proceedings based on that error were null and void, and were not entered on the journal. The question, therefore, was really on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM said he understood that the Committee on Reconstruction was prepared this morning to report a bill for the admission of Virginia. He would, therefore, withdraw his bill and offer it as a substitute for that of the Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thereupon, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following bill to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution republican in form, and by its provisions guaranteed the equality of rights of all citizens of the United States and of all persons;

Whereas, The Congress of the United States have received assurance, and are satisfied, that the people of Virginia, and especially those lately in rebellion, have accepted the United States amendments, have renounced all claims of any right of secession to a State, and that they are now and desire to remain loyal and orderly citizens of the United States, and will carry out in letter and spirit the provisions and requirements of the Constitution adopted under the Reconstruction acts of Congress and ratified by the people of Virginia; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress as a State of the Union under the Constitution of the United States, and shall be entitled to representation in Congress as a State of the Union under the Constitution of the United States when she shall have complied with the following fundamental conditions:

First—That no person shall hold any office, civil or military, in said State who shall not have taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, viz: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature or as a member of any State or judicial office to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; and I do solemnly swear or affirm that I have been relieved of disability by an act of Congress as provided for by the third section of the Fourteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Second—That the Constitution of said State shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any person or class of persons of the United States of the right to vote or hold office in said State who were entitled to vote or hold office by said Constitution, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now thereunder or criminal law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: Provided, that any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude may be disqualified for holding or exercising equally in the school fund or school privileges provided for in said Constitution, provided that any alteration of said Constitution equally applicable to all the voters of said State may be made with respect to the time and place of residence of said voters.

Third—That all persons who shall, at the time when said Constitution shall be in force, be elected to the functions of any executive, administrative or judicial office in said State, by the appointment or authority of the District Commander, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors, at whose election such persons shall under said Constitution derive, are duly chosen or appointed and QUALIFIED.

Sixth—And be it further enacted, That the election of United States Senators by the General Assembly of said State on the 16th day of October, 1869, shall have the same validity as if made by previous authority of law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, after the bill had been read, moved that it be printed and postponed till to-morrow morning.

Mr. BINGHAM offered his bill as a substitute.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that the conditions proposed in the Virginia bill were simply abominable.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not propose to have any debate on the bill at present, and renewed his motion to have it printed and recommitted, announcing that he would call it up to-morrow.

It was so ordered.

BILLS REPORTED AND INTRODUCED.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills as follows:

Authorizing the issue of blankets to the enlisted men of Company B, Tenth Infantry, to replace those destroyed by fire. Passed.

To facilitate the settlement of accounts of army officers. Recommitted.

To provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. Passed.

Amendatory of the joint resolution of July 28, 1866, for the relief of certain officers. Passed.

Authorizing the sale of certain arsenals and property of the United States. Recommitted.

For the relief of David Bates. Passed.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill extending to the 1st of January, 1873, the time for making claims for additional bounties. Recommitted.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, and moved the previous question. Messrs. DAWES and WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, remonstrated against the attempt to pass such a bill under the previous question. Pending the colloquy the morning hour (at 2 o'clock) expired, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. KELLEY in the chair, for general debate.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Committee in criticism of the recent report of Mr. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, which report he declared abounded in propositions inimical to the best interests of the country. As an expression of the opinion of Mr. WELLS this paper could do but little harm, but its circulation in Europe under the sanction of Congress would impair the credit of the country and arrest the tide of emigration. It was in the nature of a notice to the capitalists in Europe that, as a people, we were hostile to industry, and to the oppressed laborers of other lands that our working people were becoming not only relatively but absolutely poor from year to year, and that therefore this was not the country to which poor but aspiring men should emigrate. The prominent characteristics of Mr. WELLS' report were ridicule and abuse of many of the interests of England and of her American colonies. That it was ingenious and plausible could not be denied, but it did not, in his judgment, furnish proof of Mr. WELLS' possession of well-grounded convictions on industrial questions. The most audacious of Mr. WELLS' assertions, and one that proved that the whole theory of customs duties were always a tax on the consumer, increasing the price of the imported article, and enabling the home producer to realize undue profits by keeping production steadily below the current command for the commodity. Mr. KELLEY proceeded to criticise and to refute this assertion as it related to the iron and steel trade in this country and in England. In reference to the coal trade, Mr. KELLEY undertook to show that there was a palpable desire evident on the part of Mr. WELLS to promote the interests of the English North American colonies, which he designated as the asylum of our foes in war, and the refuge of our traitors in peace. Mr. WELLS was a protective free-trader—a free-trade protectionist—a disciple of HENRY CLAY, but an advocate of the free-trade dogmas of JOHN C. CALHOUN. Mr. KELLEY then proceeded, at considerable length, to discuss the question of the duty on coal, denying the statements of Mr. WELLS that that duty was urged and levied for protection, and that it was a tax on American consumers of coal. He declared that neither of those allegations was true. He argued that the repeal of the duty on coal would not reduce the price of that article in New-England one cent per ton, or appreciably increase the amount brought to market. Its only effect would be to take from the Treasury an average of from $400,000 to $600,000, to be annually and civil list to the colonists as a reward for remunerative patronage of Her Britannic Majesty. The repeal of the duties recommended by the Commissioner would flood our country with the productions of the underpaid laborers of Europe, silence countless looms and spindles, close our factories, extinguish the fires in our furnaces and rolling mills, and leave the grain of our husbandmen, for which there is now no market in Europe, to rot in the field or granary, while their countrymen and former customers starve.

Mr. WARD presented the petition of citizens of Stephen County, New-York, in favor of granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

The House at 4:30 adjourned.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

Yesterday the men on strike in Albany, Troy and other cities returned to work, having previously abjured their connection with the League. The leaders of the movement in this City are making desperate efforts to obtain the sinews of war, and last evening delegations from their number waited on various labor organizations and demanded pecuniary aid. In most instances their applications were unsuccessful.

Mr. SIMONTON, in a letter, calls attention to the latest advices from California, published by the strikers themselves. SURGEON D. FIELD, a San Francisco physician, writes to POPE, the head of the Telegraphers' League, on the 2d of January, as follows:

"A slight reduction made in the salaries of two of the members of Circuit No. 2 was met by a petition from all the operators in San Francisco. MUNFORD, the superintendent, said that if the two first named men were on the petition into his office, and informed them indirectly that he was going to make this a test case. They were dismissed, and their salaries raised to increase all the other salaries up to $125 per month, an increase in some cases of $15. Every man in the Telegraph Protective League was called on to stop work, which they did, with one exception."

This, Mr. SIMONTON continues, is far as it goes, is precisely what Mr. MUNFORD, General Superintendent on the Pacific coast, stated. He had proposed to reduce two men $5 each per month, one of them being JACOBS, upon whose statement the strike at the East was precipitated. The operators in reply presented a schedule of salaries involving no reduction to anybody, but increasing several salaries. Several of the salaries were increased, none were reduced, and thus all pretext was removed for a strike on the ground of reduction of wages. FIELD, the striker, and MUNFORD agree precisely on this basis of facts; and FIELD directly following the assertion of "every man in the telegraph" by his statement of "effect" thus: "Every man in the Telegraphers' Protective League was called on to stop work," for the reason, of course, just stated.

German Liederkranz Society.

The German Liederkranz Society of this City held their annual meeting at their hall, Nos. 61, 63, and 65 East Fourth-street, last night, Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY presiding. Mr. ERNEST SPRINGER, the Secretary, made a Report showing that the Society, entering now its twenty-fourth year, numbered 1,000 members, and among them 125 singers. Mr. GEO. SIEBRECHT, the Treasurer, made a report showing that the total amount of receipts of the Society during last year was $20,[illegible] 34, and the total amount of expenditures $[illegible] 64. The property of the Society amounts to $150,484 30, and its debt to $64,[illegible]. Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY, as President of the Society, reported in the name of the Board of Trustees on the rebuilding of Liederkranz Hall last Summer, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, which resulted as follows: Otto Seekamp, President; Louis Kaemmerer and C. F. Koch, Vice-Presidents; Justus F. Poppenburg and Ernest Steiger, Secretaries; George Hambach, Treasurer; Wm. Marwedel, Financial Secretary; Christian Eber and Herman Jury, Librarians; Agricol Faur, Musical Director. A new Board of Trustees, of twelve members, having then been elected, the meeting adjourned.

Thirteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Union Republican Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District met last evening at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The constitution and by-laws for the past year were readopted, and a committee of five was appointed to aid in carrying them out.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the delegation to the Central Committee for the active part they took in harmonizing the differences of the Republican Party in New-York. It was resolved that the Secretary of the Association be instructed to notify each member of the Executive Committee of the general meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in February, with the object of organizing for this year. The meeting then adjourned.

ALBANY.

Announcement of the Committees in Both Houses.

Influence of the Tammany Ring Supreme in All.

Disappointment of Ambitious Democrats.

A Fierce Fight for the Spoils Between Tweed and Hoffman.

The "Honest Legislature" at its Congenial Work.

Announcement of Standing Committees—The Governor's Appointments—The Late Board of Audit and the Comptroller—An Abortive Attempt to Make Political Capital—Contested Seats, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870.

Speaker HITCHMAN, notwithstanding his recent severe illness, was in his chair at the opening of the Assembly this morning, and immediately after the reading of the Journal announced the Standing Committees. Mr. JACOBS was then called to the chair and the Speaker retired for the day. Mr. HITCHMAN deserves credit for the promptness with which he has hatched out his committees—in such striking contrast with the protracted incubation of last year. As to the committees themselves and the way they are made up there may be a difference of opinion. There are a great many sore heads, as usual, among the ambitious aspirants for Chairmanships and other eligible places; but, on the whole, the Speaker has succeeded in giving as general satisfaction to his party, whom alone he sought to satisfy as his predecessors in office. He has certainly been liberal with his Tammany friends, the New-York delegation receiving the Chairmanship of eleven, or one-third of all the Committees of the House. The names of the New-York members who are honored with positions as Chairman are Fields, (two committees,) Treat, M. Murphy, Kiernan, Plunkett, Campbell, Brown, Hennessey, Burgs, Nachtman, Brooklyn gets four Chairmen—Jacobs, Moseley, O'Keefe and Clark. Republicans receive, as they expected, a poor show. Mr. HUSTED, their candidate for Speaker, is fairly treated—being a member of Ways and Means, Commerce and Navigation, and Grievances—but other leading Republicans have a very slim show and are badly distributed. The important Committee on Cities, for instance, has no Republican member from New-York or Brooklyn; Messrs. WHITE and MADDOX, one or both of whom should have been on the Committee, being cast aside for HULL, of Wyoming, and ELY, of Broome. There are four Democrats from New-York City on this Committee, and its organization is entirely in the interest of Tammany Hall.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been equally liberal to the New-York Democracy in the formation of the Senate Committees, they receiving nine Chairmen and a controlling power in nearly all the important Committees. Senator PARKER, of St. Lawrence, for some unexplained reason, was left off of his old place on the Railroad Committee, and, to the great surprise of his colleagues, Senator LOND, instead of Senator HARDENBURG, is made Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Senate adjourned, after the announcement of the Committees, without transacting any business of importance.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate will hold its first Executive Session to-morrow, when it is expected that the Governor will send in his nominees for various offices, among others that of Health Officer for the Port of New-York, in place of Dr. SWINBURNE, who has held the position for the last six years. There is a lively contest going on for this place—the most lucrative post in the gift of the Governor—and it may not be settled in time for the Governor to send in a name for to-morrow's session. The fight is between HOFFMAN and TWEED, each of whom has a candidate whom he strenuously insists shall receive the appointment. The Governor's candidate is Dr. MORRIS, formerly of Sing Sing, the Governor's native place, but now a practicing physician in New-York. TWEED's candidate is Dr. CARNOCHAN, of New-York, who, though not even an acquaintance of the "Big Injun," is being urged by him at the request of a mutual friend who aided TWEED with money and advice many years ago, when he was near the end of his career as an honest cabinet maker. If a compromise cannot be effected between the Governor and TWEED, the probabilities are that both candidates will be thrown overboard, and, in that case, the nominee will be Dr. PARKER, of Poughkeepsie, (a nephew of Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New-York,) who is said to be a very skillful physician and popular man.

THE "HONEST LEGISLATURE"—A SPECIMEN BRICK.

The proceedings in the Assembly to-day furnished an inking of what the public may expect in the way of honest legislation from the present Democratic majority in the Legislature. OWEN MURPHY, anti-Ring member from New-York, offered a resolution calling upon Comptroller CONNOLLY to report to the Assembly within ten days what claims were audited and allowed by the "Board of Audit of New-York and paid by the Comptroller, and also what claims were subsequently allowed and paid by the Comptroller after the Board of Audit was abolished, to whom paid and what portions of the amounts were paid to the original claimants. The public are aware, or, at least, they ought to be, that after the Board of Audit was abolished, the remaining unaudited claims were referred to the Comptroller for settlement. It is alleged that the larger portion of these claims, including many that the "Board of Audit" had passed upon and rejected, were privately bought up by the knowing ones at ten cents or less on the dollar, and were afterwards paid in full by Comptroller CONNOLLY. In this way, it is said that the Tammany Ring enriched themselves to the tune of a million dollars or more. The object of MURPHY's resolution was to expose the fraud upon the City Treasury; but no sooner was it introduced than TOM FIELDS moved to refer it to the Committee on Cities, which, after some debate, was carried, and that will be the last of it, since the Tammany Ring have got this Committee, as it seems to have got the majority of the Assembly, completely under their control.

TRYING TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL—A FAILURE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions offered last week to abolish the "Conspiracy law," and during the discussion Mr. HENNESSY, of New-York, tried to make a little political capital for the Democracy by representing the law as a part and parcel of "Radical" legislation. Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, however, took him and his party friends all aback by showing that the law which they proposed to abolish with such a flourish of trumpets was enacted by a Democratic Legislature, and signed by a Democratic Governor, and that in the only instances in which an attempt had been made to enforce the law the Grand Jury that found the indictment and the Judge that tried it were both Democrats. There was no more Democratic applause in the galleries after this exposure. The resolutions were advocated by members of both parties, and passed without opposition.

CONTESTED SEATS.

A resolution was adopted requiring the unsuccessful party in contested seat cases to pay his own expenses. Heretofore both parties have been paid $6,000 each out of the State Treasury for counsel fees. There are four cases of contested seats pending, two of the contestants being Republicans, and two Democrats. The Committee on Privileges and Elections say they shall not go out of Albany to take testimony this session, but compel the contestants to bring their evidence here. They might as well not have any evidence at all, for the decisions will be made solely on party grounds, as they always are.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Lord, Murphy, Sanford, Parker, Scott.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Murphy, Hardenberg, Creamer, Chapman, Wood.

On Claims—Messrs. Morgan, M. Norton, Brown.

On Railroads—Messrs. Genet, Hubbard, Pierce, Blood, Minor.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Tweed, Banks, Winslow.

On State Prisons—Messrs. Cauldwell, C. P. Norton, Woodin.

On Internal Affairs Towns and Counties—Messrs. M. Norton, Morgan, Lewis.

On Poor Laws—Messrs. Hardenberg, Frost, Harrington.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Hubbard, Genet, Bradley, Parker, Harrington.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sanford, Tweed, Scott.

On Canals and Navigation—Messrs. Pierce, Blood, Frost, Thayer, Lewis.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Frost, Graham, Harrington.

On Literature—Messrs. Murphy, Hubbard, Chapman.

On Militia—Messrs. C. P. Norton, Genet, Wood.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Cauldwell, Morgan, Brand.

On Orphans—Messrs. Creamer, C. P. Norton, Minor.

On Banks—Messrs. Graham, Lord, Winslow.

On Insurance—Messrs. Bradley, Banks, Woodin.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Bradley, M. Norton, Elwood.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Blood, Morgan, Elwood.

On Introduced—Messrs. Pierce, Hubbard, Elwood.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Banks, Frost, Thayer.

On the Election of Towns and Counties—Messrs. C. P. Norton, Graham, Kennedy.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Graham, Cauldwell, Elwood.

On Internal Affairs—Messrs. Tweed, Creamer, Banks, Lord, Kennedy.

On Public Health—Messrs. M. Norton, Hardenberg, Brand.

On Printing—Messrs. Creamer, Cauldwell, Bowen.

On Salt—Messrs. Lord, Bradley, Kennedy.

On Joint Library—Messrs. Frost, Banks, Winslow.

On Rules—Messrs. Sanford, Murphy, Parker.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. HARDENBERG—To extend the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

By Mr. TWEED—Chartering the New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the Conspiracy law.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing Morrisania to borrow money for town improvements.

By Mr. HARDENBERG—To amend the Game laws.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—For the relief of CHARLES DAVIS; also for a canal bridge in Binghamton at Canal and Court streets.

By Mr. CREAMER—To prevent the carrying of concealed weapons.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BLOOD—Extending the time for the collection of Division-street assessments at Saratoga Springs.

By Mr. MORGAN—Amending the Poughkeepsie Street

THE BULLS AND BEARS.

Alleged Effort to Explode the Gold Exchange Bank.

A Stormy Executive Session of the Gold Exchange.

PROMPT EXPULSION OF A MEMBER.

The Rules Sternly Vindicated.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

During the morning of yesterday the "Street" was filled with rumors to the effect that the Gold Exchange Bank had suspended, and that there was a great deal of trouble generally in relation to the gold brokers and speculators in gold.

THE FACTS.

The result of careful inquiry disclosed the facts in the case, which appear to be substantially that Mr. TAKKER H. MARVIN, of the firm of MARVIN BROTHERS & Co., gold brokers, in Exchange-place, bought $700,000 in gold, which was to be delivered through the Gold Exchange Bank clearing department. He refused to deliver the gold, however, unless a certified check for the currency was given by the bank. In this matter he pursued the same course as that taken by Mr. COLGATE, of TREVOR & COLGATE, on Monday, when that gentleman refused to make a clearance of $500,000 through the Gold Exchange Bank unless that institution would give him a certified check for his currency, thus declining to trust the bank with so much currency beyond its capital, and expressing want of confidence in the stability of the bank.

On Monday, as was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, Mr. COLGATE obtained a certified check from the bank as demanded, but the officers of that institution then declared that they would not again submit to such an exaction.

ACTION OF THE BANK.

When the demand of Mr. MARVIN was made upon the Gold Exchange Bank, the officers declined to give the certified check as required, and at once issued the following notice, which was posted upon the bulletin at the Gold Exchange:

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

New-York Gold Exchange:

This bank gives notice that a general clearing cannot be made this day on account of large balances due the bank not having been paid in, and agreeably to rule 10 balances due dealers cannot be paid out until all balances due the bank are paid in. Therefore, agreeably to rule 4, all checks, currency, coin, United States Treasury gold certificates, statements, &c., belonging to the dealers will be returned when called for. JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier.

This amounted to a suspension of the clearing department of the bank as complete as that which followed the September panic, with this difference, that then the bank was compelled to suspend because of inability to clear the gold, and hold the checks, currency, &c., of dealers; whereas, in this last case, the bank voluntarily declined to clear any transactions, and promptly returned the checks, &c. which had been sent into their hands by dealers. In this act there was nothing to the discredit of the bank, and nothing affecting its stability as a clearing house. The officers simply stood by the regulations which had been adopted concurrently by the bank and the Gold Exchange when the business of the institution was resumed in October last.

MEETING OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

As soon as the notice of the bank was served upon the Gold Exchange, an executive session was called for the purpose of taking action under article 19 of the Constitution (hereafter quoted), and the hour of 3 o'clock was fixed for the assembly and members notified thereof by telegraph.

At the hour named there was a large attendance of members, all of whom appeared to be deeply interested in the proceedings which were about to be taken.

The scene reminded our forcibly of the executive sessions of the Gold Exchange which were held after the September panic for the purpose of deliberating upon measures involving the life and welfare of the institution. Seats were gathered from various quarters and ranged upon the platform devoted to the loan market of the Exchange, and, as a rule, none but members were admitted—the attorneys being excluded and the galleries cleared. A few members of the Press managed to obtain a position in the members' gallery, where they were suffered to remain. While the preliminaries of the meeting were being carried out members were "bunching" in small knots here and there about the room, many regarding the affair as a good joke, and apparently fancying that nothing would result from the meeting. There were those present, however, who considered the matter in a different light, and seemed determined to uphold the regulations of the Board at all hazards. "To this complexion" a decided majority came at last, after hearing the statements made to the meeting.

Mr. JOHN F. UNDERHILL, President of the Gold Exchange, called the assemblage to order. The Secretary, Mr. THOMAS PARKER, read the rule of the Exchange which had been violated, (hereafter quoted,) and the business of the meeting was about proceeding, when some lynx-eyed individual espied the reporters in the gallery and forthwith moved that they be expelled. The motion was seconded, with cries of "Put them out," when Mr. POLHAMUS JACKSON moved that the gentlemen of the Press be permitted to remain. The members saw the justice of the proposition and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. TAKKER H. MARVIN was then called upon to answer the charge that had been made against him for violating the concurrent rules of the Exchange and the clearing department of the Gold Exchange Bank. Mr. MARVIN appeared on the platform by the President's desk and stated substantially that he had sold $700,000 gold for delivery through the clearing department of the Gold Exchange Bank, and had demanded a certified check for the amount of the currency due him, which the bank had refused to give. He was doing a business to the extent of many millions of dollars each day, and simply wished to be made secure against any loss which might result from a suspension of the bank or any injunctions which followed the September panic. He stated that Mr. RUSSELL, the cashier, had offered him his individual receipt for the money, but would not comply with the demand for a certified check. Mr. MARVIN held that there was no law or regulation which would compel him to risk his funds with the bank without adequate security. Yesterday he had found that Mr. COLGATE had obtained a certified check as had been demanded, and he saw no reason why similar security should not be given him (Mr. MARVIN.) The bank should not make an exception in Mr. COLGATE's case.

The President, (Mr. UNDERHILL,) interrupting, explained that the exception was made in Mr. COLGATE's case to avoid embarrassment, and it was then distinctly understood that it would not be done again.

Mr. MARVIN claimed that the bank should always give a certified check.

Mr. HODGKINS declared that the whole thing was a preconcerted movement on the part of Mr. MARVIN to distract the business of the Exchange. [Cheers.] The question was not whether a member should be expelled for such flagrant violations of the rules, but whether the Board should resolve into a rabble or maintain its character as a respectable organization bound to obey the laws. [Cheers.] He then proceeded to read the following resolutions:

Whereas, Rule 4 of the By-laws of the Exchange provides that all contracts for gold shall be settled through the clearing department of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank; and

Whereas, The firm of MARVIN BROTHERS & Co. have made large contracts with members of the Exchange for gold to be settled through the said clearing department; and

Whereas, The said firm of MARVIN BROS. & Co. have willfully, knowingly, and for purposes of their own, refused to comply with the said by-law by clearing their gold contracts through said clearing department without any adequate reason for such refusal, and without even the excuse of their inability to comply with their said contracts; and

Whereas, The said MARVIN & Co. have, by such precipitate action, thrown the whole business of this Board into confusion and brought serious injury upon many of its members; and

Whereas, They not only still refuse but persist in refusing to comply with the by-law referred to; and

Whereas, Article 19 of the Constitution provides that "any member refusing to comply with the foregoing rules, or written by-laws, shall, upon notice thereof being given to the presiding officer, be called before the Board for a hearing; and if he shall persist in refusing, two-thirds of the members present may declare him no longer a member." Therefore be it

Resolved, That TAKKER H. MARVIN, who is the member of this Board representing said firm, be and he is hereby expelled from membership in this Board; and

Resolved, Further, that the clearings of yesterday's business, interrupted to-day by the action of the said firm of MARVIN BROS. & Co., be resumed to-morrow, each member providing for his clearings on the basis of omitting all contracts with said MARVIN.

Resolved, Finally, that this Board is hereby irrevocably pledged to uphold its rights and privileges to the last extremity, and to enforce just and proper discipline among its members, even if it shall require the expulsion of one-half of its members and the expenditure of every dollar of its funds.

The resolutions were received with loud and prolonged cheering, and a few hisses were discernible in the uproar.

Mr. HODGKINS asked that before the question was put, Mr. MARVIN have an opportunity to give a full explanation of his conduct.

Mr. MARVIN stated that if any one present believed that he had violated the by-law with the intention of injuring the bank or the Exchange, he would be willing to be expelled; but if he could not do his business in his own way, taking all necessary precautions against risk, he would withdraw from the Exchange.

Mr. HODGKINS remarked that there was no necessity for any risk. He doubted if Mr. MARVIN honestly believed that there was any necessity for any such course as that which he had pursued.

Mr. MARVIN replied that he did as he had from principle. He did not feel secure. Mr. COLGATE's course on Monday had made it doubtful to his mind whether the bank was safe, and he made up his mind to ask for a certified check. He did not know until yesterday that he could not get a certified check from the bank. (Cries of "Oh! oh!")

Mr. RUDOLPH KEPPLER moved to separate the resolutions of Mr. HODGKINS and vote upon one proposition at a time. He felt that it was not Mr. MARVIN, but somebody else who was to blame in this matter, and he wanted to get at the bottom of it. He thought that the question might properly be referred to a committee to investigate, and meanwhile Mr. MARVIN should be suspended until the truth was revealed.

MR. COLGATE'S CASE.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK moved to amend the resolutions so as to include the name of Mr. COLGATE, of MOOR & COLGATE; as he was the man who originated this difficulty, he should be expelled also. (Cries of "Yes! that's so.")

TAKING THE VOTE.

The various amendments which had been submitted were voted down amid considerable excitement. The meeting decided to take the vote by a call of the roll, notwithstanding the protest of the Secretary that, as there were over 480 names on the roll, its call would be a very tedious affair. The names of members were called, and the result was that 186 votes were cast, of which 124 were for expulsion and 62 against—just two-thirds of the members voting in favor of the proposition.

The result was announced amid clapping of hands and other demonstrations of satisfaction.

THE LOANS OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. RUDOLPH KEPPLER offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That all loans made for the Clearing House this morning shall be considered as having been completed, and all such loans shall thereby stand ready for renewal, or be subject to being called in or returned to-morrow.

The remaining resolutions, as offered by Mr. HODGKINS, were then adopted by a viva voce vote.

COLGATE AGAIN.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK demanded that Mr. COLGATE be summoned to answer for his course on Monday.

The President stated that Mr. COLGATE had been summoned.

Mr. COLGATE walked up to the platform, apparently greatly annoyed, and remarked that there was no charge against him. He had violated no rule.

Amid considerable confusion Mr. VAN SCHAICK was understood to say that he would make a charge. He demanded that a committee be appointed.

The President declared him out of order.

The Secretary stated that Mr. COLGATE had been summoned on complaint of Mr. DUFF, but that gentleman withdrew the charge when he was informed that Mr. COLGATE had complied with the rule by depositing a check with the Metropolitan Bank; and, furthermore, he had paid the demands made upon him over his counter.

The Executive Session then broke up.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Opinions of the Republican Press.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Jan. 8.

The excellent exhibit of our finances under this Administration raises the question, whether we should use the surplus to pay off the national debt, or whether we shall better meet the expectations of the people by applying our abundance to a material reduction of taxation? The verdict seems to be in favor of reducing taxation, and to postpone the payment of the national debt, or at least to diminish the amount yearly reduced. The emphatic manner in which the Governor, in his address, takes the ground that, as the benefits arising from our great expenses to save the nation are as much for posterity as for us, and therefore we should not bear the whole burden, will meet the popular view. The people demand that relief be administered as soon and as fully as possible, considering our extraordinary condition. In spite of all precautions, taxation will fall to a certain extent unequally upon the laboring classes, and the Government must keep in view this idea. Let us apply three-fourths at least of our present surplus by reducing taxation; the balance will liquidate the debt as rapidly as should be required of this generation.

From the Rochester Democrat, Jan. 10.

It seems to us that we have fully vindicated our integrity in the eyes of the financial world. All that we need now do, in order to retain the confidence we have won, is to show that we are abundantly able to meet our engagements, and that will be done as well by voluntarily lessening the burdens of our taxpayers, as in any other way, and probably much better. Capitalists would be more likely to have confidence in our continued ability, if we were easily paying $80,000,000 annually than they would if we were paying twice that sum, while our taxpayers were constantly complaining. Especially does this seem likely to be the case when we remember that the higher the taxes the more harm the repudiators do us abroad. We believe that the surest method of retaining the confidence that we have now in the financial world, and the best way to effectually silence the repudiating Democracy, would be to largely, judiciously and immediately reduce the burdens of taxation. Congress should grapple the subject independently, and without being unduly influenced by the expressed opinions of the Executive or the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 8.

The surplus next year, under the present laws, is estimated at $124,000,000. Is there any necessity for accumulating this vast sum beyond what the expenses of the Government and interest on our public debt require? We do not think there is, and the people ought to be allowed the benefit of a large part of the surplus in reduced taxation. It is entirely feasible to reduce taxation between sixty and eighty millions annually, and then pay between twenty and forty millions of the public debt every year.

The Government ought to be carried on in the interest of the whole people. The present financial situation is unfavorable to the comfort and prosperity of large masses of the people. Already we hear that the public revenue shows signs of diminution, and the reason is, because many kinds of business are suspended or moving on at a greatly reduced rate; many persons are out of employment, and the production diminishes, as do also the expenditures of the unemployed, wages continue high, and the price of farm products low, which restricts the trade of the farmer with the country merchant, the latter with the city jobber, and the last with the importer, and trade is dull. Men being doubtful of the future, hoard money instead of investing it in business, and the Government, of course, feels the effect of a state of affairs it has helped to produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 8.

The NEW-YORK TIMES having had the audacity to say, just what we have said in common with a majority of influential Republican papers, that the people desire and the public interest demands a reduction of taxation, the *Tribune* responds by saying that the TIMES arrays itself against the President and the Administration. So much the worse, then, for the Administration, say we! If the people do not approve its proposed policy in that respect, we imagine that it will not be adopted. And the NEW-YORK TIMES, or any other paper of established influence, is quite as likely, to say the least, to represent the desire of the people in that matter as the Secretary of the Treasury. What feature of our Constitution makes it a high crime and misdemeanor for people to think and say that the Secretary has recommended a mistaken policy?

But the *Tribune* has no right to drag in the name of the President to support its notions. The Message of General GRANT did not take position against, but in favor of a reduction of taxes, and it especially recommended a reduction which the *Tribune* wants to prevent, namely, modifications "in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws." What the *Tribune* wants to prevent is a removal of unjust and burdensome features of the present tariff. And that happens to be precisely what General GRANT recommends. The *Tribune* has a right to its opinion, but it has not a right to quote the President as opposing any reduction of taxes.

We hold it to be both the right and the duty of Republican papers to give warning if they think that the Administration, or any branch of it, is pursuing a course contrary to the public desire and opinion. It is the part of a true friend to point out what seem to be mistakes. He who would permit the Administration to place itself in hostility to the will of the people and the true interests of the country may deserve to be called a sycophant, but never a friend.

It seems to us that the course which Secretary BOUTWELL recommends—namely, a continuance of the present burden of taxation, when it is confessed that the revenue is fully one hundred millions greater than the necessary expenditure of the Government—will not be approved by the people. Of this section of the country, at least, we can speak with confidence, for we know what is the feeling of people of all classes, and we certainly are not mistaken in saying that the demand for a reduction of taxes is earnest and almost unanimous. If there are a few holders of Government bonds who wish Mr. BOUTWELL's policy adopted, they take care to give no token of their existence. The facts have been very strongly and plainly presented by every newspaper in this region, showing that the Government, by honest collection and economical expenditure, has now effected a saving of over one hundred millions of dollars yearly, as compared with the Johnson Administration. Republicans point to the fact with pride, and say with truth that this was precisely what the supporters of General GRANT promised that he would do. But the people also remember that one other pledge was solemnly made, in every part of the country when the election of General GRANT was advocated, namely, that the burden of taxation should be lessened. The people look to see that pledge redeemed. To them the policy of Mr. BOUTWELL does not seem in accordance with the pledges of the Republican Party. And it is the part of a true friend to say most frankly to the Secretary, and to the Republican majority in Congress, that we do not believe the people of the Northwest will sustain any party which does not faithfully keep that pledge, and reduce taxes just as far as can be done without impairing the public credit.

In brief, the people of the Mississippi Valley, so far as we can learn their feelings, do not want to be paying debts for the coming generation. They have borne their share of the losses and burdens of a great war. They think they have borne enough for the present, if, besides those losses and burdens they support the Government in all reasonable expenses, and in prompt payment of the interest on a debt not yet due.

CURRENT NOTES.

CHURCH GLASS is a Kentuckian.

The thermometer at Quebec on Saturday morning marked 15° below zero.

The Attica *Atlas* has new type, and is now legible.

Some of the boys in Brown University serenaded Senator SPRAGUE on Monday night.

Dr. J. T. HODGEN was elected President of the St. Louis Medical Society on Saturday after several ballots.

A landlord in Springfield, Mass., always gives each of his dozen tenants a turkey on Christmas.

Only the daily issue of the Dayton (Ohio) *Signal* has been suspended. The *Weekly Signal* still flourishes.

The Adjutant-General of Maryland recommends three honorable orders for the State militia—the "Order of Merit," the "Order of Perfection," and the "Legion of Honor."

Mr. GEORGE H. PIERSON, an Inspector at the Boston Custom House, and a brother-in-law of General BUTLER, died of pneumonia at Lowell, Mass., on Saturday.

Governor PADELFORD thinks Rhode Island needs a new Capitol. The present building in Providence was erected more than 100 years ago, and is small, inconvenient and unsuitable.

By request of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, General CANBY has prepared a report on the administration of civil and criminal justice in Virginia.

The young man named CLOUSTON, who, last Summer, killed his father with a pair of sheep-shears in a quarrel, near Cameron, West Va., has just been acquitted, the jury finding that the stabbing was unintentional.

Boston wants its Police force reorganized.

General MOWER died at New-Orleans on the first anniversary of the death of General ROUSSEAU, his predecessor as Military Commander of Louisiana. He was sick but five days of congestion of the lungs.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* writes that "the almost unanimous demand of the Press of the country for a reduction of excise taxation is having its natural effect upon Administration men, and it is not probable now that the majority in Congress will be willing to adjourn and return to the people for the Fall campaign without some modification of the present scale."

The Democracy of Wayne County, Ohio, had an Eighth-of-January gathering at Wooster. Although letters were received from PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM, MORGAN, RAMSEY and others, the only one who ventured to hint at any political opinions was Congressman MORGAN, who said: "We had earnest work on the Georgia enormity, and will have a hot session. Our friends will act on the aggressive, which is the only policy here or in Ohio."

General HOWARD has written to Governor SCOTT that the rich planters in South Carolina are repaying very slowly the moneys due on account of supplies advanced by the Freedmen's Bureau, and that in order for him to fulfill his obligations, it will be necessary for them to pay up immediately. He says the poorer classes—both white and colored—have been the most prompt, and still evince the readiest disposition to pay to the full extent of their ability.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the proposition to fund the public debt, says: "Capitalists will not buy the four per cent. bonds at this day, when there are so many means of safe investment at eight to ten and twelve per cent. Then the Government will be compelled to borrow money to redeem the six per cent. bonds, which they must offer to redeem should the holders decline to make the proposed exchange for the four per cent. bonds."

The explanation given of the finding of the missing $80,000 in the Washington office of the Adams Express Company on Sunday is this: Mr. VOSS, who has charge of the money department, in putting away in the safe the matter received from the New-York messenger, found that there was an obstruction in one of the lower compartments, and on examination found the missing package, which being about three-eighths of an inch in thickness and seven inches by thirteen, fitted the top of the compartment so nicely that it was with difficulty taken out.

The Georgia Democratic State Committee, at its meeting in Atlanta last week, adopted a series of resolutions recommending that no impediment be thrown in the way of a reorganization of the Legislature, and that, avoiding all bitterness, strife and personal denunciation, the Democratic members who can qualify remain at their posts, and on all questions and measures which may come before them, so act and cast their votes as, in their judgment, to preserve the rights and interests of the State, and best promote the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Several ladies in Detroit have petitioned the City Council to appoint LUCY M. ARNOLD, M. D., as City Physician. One of the signers, moved by an allusion to the petition in a local paper, writes that "there are not three names upon the whole list that would maintain or encourage anything that pertained to the enfranchisement of women, but, on the contrary, would regard it as one of the most appalling evils that could fall upon the American people, and would urge every true woman, inasmuch as she regards the sacredness of society and the welfare of the race, to use her influence against the rights of suffrage to women."

The Buffalo *Express*, while expressing regret at the decline of the lake trade, says that in the immense growth of the cattle trade at that point during three or four years past, and in the steady development of the coal traffic centring there, Buffalo has gained in business within these years a great deal more than it has lost by the railroad diversion of the grain trade, to say nothing of the steady growth of business in many other departments of industry and commerce. Even of the amount by which the lake and canal movement of grain is diminished only a fraction is lost to Buffalo, the remainder representing a gain in the traffic of the railroads centring there.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* indorses the views recently expressed in the TIMES on the subject of the reduction of the taxes, and says: "The effort now made to reduce the indebtedness of the country is at the expense of its business and commercial interests. Only a portion of this debt and an amount provided for by the sinking fund should be paid at this time. Let the load of taxation be lightened, give us a more elastic currency and more equally diffused by bank capital in all the States, and then with proper economy and the full collection of the revenue we shall safely approach the period of a resumption of specie payments that can be maintained. To exhaust and impoverish by excessive taxation would render such attempts only a failure."

As a German was repairing a clock in Baltimore, on Saturday, the house took fire, and it was found necessary to remove the furniture. The German, however, clung to the table on which was lying the timepiece, and even when it became necessary to run the hose through the room, and the greatest confusion possible was created, continued working at the clock. The fire overhead progressed, and the room became filled with smoke, while hundreds of jets of water were dropped around him. Nothing, however, could deter him from finishing his job, and finally it he did, when, placing the clock under his arm, he descended the stairs and marched through the crowd for the owner. He was found, and, handing to the persevering mechanic his fee, he asked why he persisted in remaining. His reply was brief, in effect that he had promised to be at a certain place to transact business at 3 o'clock, and, said he, "I always keep my word."

HELL GATE.

New Submarine Drilling Apparatus—Another Step by the Government.

The successive failures of contractors to remove the deep rocks at Hell Gate have induced the Government engineers here to undertake the work themselves, and proceed with it surely, until that whole channel is made the safe and navigable entrance to our harbor on that side which commercial interests have long required.

The first step on the part of the Government was taken last Summer by commencing on the project of undermining Hallett's Point, from the land, which in all its parts will be an extensive undertaking, but every way certain of success. In the middle of the channel, however, the rocks can only be reached from the surface, and the great strength of the current over them renders their removal no ordinary operation. They have already successfully resisted at least two determined attempts to clear them away. The Government now proposes to attack these channel rocks itself, which will be the second step it has taken on the work at Hell Gate.

Soon after the upsetting of Mr. SHELBOURNE's new submarine drill on Frying Pan last Summer, General NEWTON planned out a machine according to his own idea of what was required in a drill for operation at that point, and gave an order to the Novelty Iron Works Company to build it.

The apparatus was to be constructed to meet three obstacles—first, to resist the tremendous current; second, to withstand collision with vessels; and third, to work with ease on the deep and solid bottom. The General was already satisfied that the only way to remove these rocks was by drilling and blasting. Mere surface blasting appeared to him inadequate and too expensive, judging from what had been done by that method.

After several months the Novelty Works have completed the General's machine, and it has just been put afloat for trial. The following is a description of it: A large flatboat nearly 160 feet long has been built, in the centre of which is a circular opening about thirty feet in diameter. Over the opening is a ponderous iron frame forming a double arch, nearly thirty feet high. Within the opening runs an immense iron cylinder twelve and a half feet in diameter, and perhaps twenty feet long, which is suspended by the frame work, and is capable of being lowered and raised. This cylinder plays, at its lower end, into a huge iron hemisphere thirty feet in diameter. The working of this apparatus is this: The iron dome is let down upon the rock, the cylinder plays in it according to the depth required, which makes an inclosure of still water from the top of the flatboat to the surface of the rock. Within the cylinder run iron tubes, four or more in number, in which are drills to be worked by machinery, fixed on the boat for the purpose. The whole apparatus is so massive that it is believed no tide can move it when once in position. Four iron anchors, three pronged, and weighing two tons each, are to keep the boat firm over the rock to be drilled.

This novel machine was yesterday moored over Diamond Reef, near Governor's Island, for trial. It is not complete as yet, and the experiments with it at first will be to ascertain how the drills must be adjusted. The entire contrivance looks like an ugly customer for submarine rocks.

The Spanish Government and its Alleged Advocates.

The following correspondence has been called forth by recent malevolent comments against Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER:

His Excellency, Mauricio Lopez Roberts, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: You may have noticed recent newspaper statements of the amount of retainer and fees alleged to have been paid to me, in behalf of the Spanish Government, in questions relating to Cuba, and the calumnious accusations of which those statements are made the occasion.

The statements were, in the first instance, that the Spanish Government had paid to me in the last year a retainer of $40,000 in gold; and now that an additional sum of $20,000 has been paid from the same source as fees.

In the magnitude of these amounts consists the falsehood, as it constitutes the only pretext of injurious imputation, unless it be that the equally false averment, here and there made, that I have departed from the line of professional employment to influence the determination of political or diplomatic questions pending between this Government and Spain, be of that character.

To the contrary of this, the records of your Legation will show, that neither my law firm, nor any member of it, has received a retainer at any time from the Spanish Government. You are personally aware, that for all services of my copartner and myself, up to December last, full payment was made, and that the whole amount paid to me for services in the successive years of 1867, 1868 and 1869, has been but $[illegible] in currency, and this as compensation for labors in the courts, or connected with judicial proceedings, of such quantity and character as to justify me in saying that the fees asked and paid were reasonable, and within the sum usually paid for such services to members of the Bar in the City of New-York, such as it would be proper to charge to private clients having as large interests at stake, and as can afford no possible ground of imputation when charged to a foreign Government. You are also aware that my professional connection with the Spanish Government began as far back as the year 1865, in the affair of the steamship *Meteor*, and other matters growing out of hostilities between Spain and Chili, and of course had no possible relation to present questions, or to the present administration of this Government.

All these facts are matters of confidence between client and counsel, and I shall under no circumstances disclose them, without your full permission.

It will, even with your approbation and consent, be far from agreeable to make explanation concerning my private business in order to correct misrepresentations of the public Press.

If you deem it proper to give the permission suggested, I beg you to do so in such language as the facts appear to you to justify, and the circumstances require.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, 7th January, 1870.

MY DEAR MR. WEBSTER: I have received your communication of the 5th instant, and unhesitatingly confirm, in every particular, the statements therein made of your relations to my Government.

I add, that on arriving in this country and entering upon the discharge of my official duties here, and finding that you had for so many years been employed by my Government as its advocate and counselor, and that you had discharged those functions with signal faithfulness and ability, it was a matter of course on my part to continue you in that employment.

I repel with indignation the suggestion that family connection of yours with a high officer of this Government has at any time, either then or since, entered into my mind as being capable of exercising the slightest influence or bias over the official action of that eminent person. In fact, neither your employment nor advice has ever extended to any diplomatic question, or any matter before the Department of State. Both have related exclusively, so far as Cuba is concerned, to the enforcement of the Neutrality law of this Government, and were therefore in no sense diplomatic. I refuse to believe that such an imputation can receive the least credence from any honorable man. To believe so would be to impeach the intelligence and generosity of the people of the United States.

It would be unbecoming in me to speak in this private note of diplomatic questions; but as a foreigner, I can but express my surprise that any upright person in this country should seek to impute discreditable cause for the action of this Government in simply executing the laws of the land, and discharging the general obligations of public right, and of treaty faith, towards another Government.

You are at liberty, my dear Mr. WEBSTER, to use this reply in any manner which you deem fit and proper. Yours truly, &c.,

MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

MY DEAR JUDGE PIERREPONT: The friends of Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER have noticed the recent and repeated attacks made upon him through the columns of one or two newspapers, based upon supposed extortionate charges for professional services rendered to the Spanish Government. They think it due to him, and to the profession of which he is already a distinguished member, that these misrepresentations should be corrected. I have knowledge of the nature of the services by him performed, which I regard as strictly professional, and of the amount received by Mr. WEBSTER therefor, which I consider extremely reasonable. You, however, as Attorney for the United States, conducting as you did the proceedings in which Mr. WEBSTER performed a portion of these services, know better than any other member of our profession not only their nature, but their value. Will you, therefore, my dear Sir, in answer to this, convey to me your views upon this subject, and greatly oblige, very truly, your friend,

E. W. STOUGHTON.

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 41 CHAMBERS-STREET, Jan. 10, 1870.

E. W. Stoughton, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of this date is received. I would say in reply that the professional services of Mr. WEBSTER, rendered to the Spanish Government, came under my observation. Those services were arduous, involving great responsibility, industry and legal ability; they were performed with the greatest fidelity to the Spanish Government, and with an efficiency and success which merited the highest approbation of his client. Considering the magnitude of the interests which Mr. WEBSTER represented, and the faithful way in which he managed those interests, I would think $10,000 a reasonable fee for the services performed. Very truly yours,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

EAST RIVER NAVIGATION.

Its Perils on Account of the Sound Steamers—Memorial to the Legislature Concerning it.

A meeting of the East River Association was held, yesterday, at No. 40 Burling-slip, for the purpose of taking measures to improve and render safe the navigation of the East River. Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR, President, presided, and Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT acted as Secretary. After discussion, the Association unanimously adopted the following, to be presented to the Legislature:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, respectfully represent that the passage of steamboats which navigate Long Island Sound, through the East River, is fraught with great danger to the lives and property of your petitioners and to all who are obliged to cross the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn; and ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the following statement of facts: The East River is only 1,200 feet in width, between the pier head lines at pier No. 25, always full of sailing vessels, and the Sound steamers, twenty-five in number, passing through that reach are several of them over 350 feet in length. These steamers pass at right angles to the course of the Long Island ferry boats, twenty-five to thirty of which, loaded with passengers and teams, are always in motion during daylight on the river. The length of the narrow reach (from Battery to Corlear's Hook) is 4,000 feet and within it are eleven ferries, having at least twenty boats, which are constantly crossing, and which at the hour when the Sound steamers pass through it are crowded with passengers. The laws regulating the speed of these Sound steamers while passing through the East River are constantly violated. From these facts will be seen the great danger to which human life is exposed by the passage of these steamers through the East River. Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully ask that a law be passed to prevent all steamers navigating Long Island Sound from passing through the East River below Corlear's Hook.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

Copies of this memorial for signature may be found at No. 40 Burling-slip, where Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, who has the matter in charge, will give them out for circulation. The Harbor Commission, in its report for 1856, made to the Legislature in 1857, recommended that the practice of allowing the Sound steamers to run around the Battery from their berths on the North River, be prevented by legal enactment, as it endangers the free passage of ferry boats and other craft which are compelled to use the lower portion of the East River for legitimate and necessary transit. As a question of economy of time simply, at least forty minutes will be saved in each trip by the Sound steamers should the substance of the above memorial be put into a law, as it requires that length of time for them to reach Corlear's Hook from the foot of Canal-street, where they now usually lay up. That part of the Commissioners' report which bears on this subject is as follows:

"It will be seen by the evidence submitted, that the practice of the Eastern steamers passing through the East River (by the circuitous route referred to) is a subject of general complaint; that in the opinion of pilots and other competent witnesses, life and property are daily placed in jeopardy by their passage at high speed, and that if this speed were lessened so as to conform to the law, which forbids steamers being propelled at a higher rate than ten miles per hour, the danger from collision would probably be increased, by diminishing the control which the Captains have over their vessels when under a full press of steam. Some of the testimony seems to prove that the interests of the owners of those vessels would be promoted if they were compelled by law to stop at the piers in the eastern part of the City."

The Smallpox Still Prevalent—Arrival of an Infected Schooner in the Bay.

Notwithstanding the exertions of Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS and his indefatigable corps of Inspectors, there does not yet appear to be any material diminution of smallpox cases in this City. It is not epidemic, nor need any fears be entertained that it will become so; but the efforts for its utter extirpation have thus far not been entirely successful, and it would be little short of miraculous if they had been, considering the crowded and unhealthy condition of the tenement quarters where it is prevalent. Yesterday Dr. HARRIS had a new cause for anxiety in a telegram received from Dr. O'MEAGHER, at Quarantine, announcing that a schooner had arrived at Stapleton, Staten Island, with smallpox on board, and that he was without facilities for towing her out. Dr. HARRIS immediately sent tugs to the infected vessel, and as it was isolated yesterday morning, all danger from it is considered past. In the City, the mortality from the disease is just now increasing, because of the changeable weather, which is liable to superinduce pneumonia upon the original malady, when a fatal termination is almost inevitable. Although this increased mortality is alarming to the uninformed, and notwithstanding there were eight new cases reported yesterday, Dr. HARRIS is confident that the disease will be speedily stamped out. Indeed, there are indications that it has already reached its culminating point, and that thus early in the season the cases are about to diminish, both in number and virulence.

Another Murder—Death of a Man from Wounds.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday that CONRAD OBERTHEUER, a German, aged 31, and lately residing at No. 25 Rose-street, had expired in Bellevue Hospital at a late hour on Monday night from the effects of a stab wound. It appears that the deceased entered the saloon No. 90 Norfolk-street, on the morning of the 2d inst., and soon after leaving there he became involved in a quarrel with an unknown man, who drew a knife and ended the quarrel by stabbing his opponent in the abdomen, causing a fatal wound. An inquest will probably be held to-day, and the Tenth Ward Police are in the meantime endeavoring to arrest the unknown murderer.

Award of Contracts for Street Paving.

The Croton Department and the Comptroller yesterday awarded contracts for street paving, as follows:

Stone Block Pavement.—In Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place, to J. F. KEYES, at $[illegible]; Sixty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue, to W. A. CUMMING, at $[illegible]; [illegible]-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, to J. F. KEYES at $[illegible]; Leight-street, from West-street to Canal, to J. F. KEYES at $23,000; Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Madison avenue, to W. A. CUMMING at $[illegible]; Thirtieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, to W. A. CUMMING at $[illegible]; Ludlow-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to J. F. KEYES at $4,215; Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, to W. A. CUMMING at $[illegible].

Robbins' Preserved Wood Pavement.—In Fourth-street, from the Bowery to Livingston-street, to R. W. TRUNDY at $5 20 per square yard—$[illegible]; in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Lewis-street, to same party at $[illegible].

Nicolson Pavement.—In Forty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, to Nicolson Pavement Company, at $5 per square yard, $7,[illegible]; Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, same parties, at $14,[illegible]; Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, same parties, at $[illegible]; Howard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, same parties, at $[illegible]; Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm streets, same parties, at $[illegible]; Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, same parties, $192,[illegible].

Scrimshaw [?] Improved Patent Concrete Pavement.—In Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, to E. L. VIDAL & CO., at $4 10 per square yard, $20,[illegible]; in Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, to same parties, at $2,850.

A Wreck and a Rescue.

Off Cape Lookout, at 10 A. M., Jan. 9, the Captain of the steamship *Champion*, which arrived here yesterday, reports that he saw a schooner in the breakers on the shoals, with signals of distress flying. Bore down on her and sent off one of his boats to board her. After a hard row of three hours succeeded in reaching her. She proved to be the schooner *George & Mary*, of Calais, Me., Captain JOHN A. LORD, bound from New-York to Charleston, S. C. He succeeded in saving the entire crew, which consisted of Captain, mate and four men. The Captain reports striking on the shoals at 11 Saturday night, steering southwest by west for Frying Pan Light; had just sighted Lookout Light, and judged it to be fifteen miles distant; sounded and could get no bottom. The tide being high, saw no breakers until she struck. At daylight the vessel bilged, and a heavy gale and sea from northeast breaking her up very fast, the crew were obliged to take to the rigging before the *Champion*'s boats reached them.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

Nearly two hundred old sailors and marines presented themselves at the Navy Yard yesterday, ready to enlist in the corps of "ordinary men" to perform general labor in the yard. The fifty required were selected and are now in the service.

The United States storeship *Guard* was being loaded yesterday. Her destination is unknown.

CHARLES STEELE is the name of the new boss carpenter who reported at the Navy Yard for duty yesterday.

The frigate *Powhatan*, which arrived on Saturday morning, still lies off the Battery.

The Drawback Frauds.

There appears to be a great determination on the part of the Government officers to recapture RICHARD E. CALDWELL, the notorious drawback conspirator, who recently eluded the vigilance of the Montreal Police, after being discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Colonel WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division, feels certain that he will have the fugitive within the next four days. It is not unlikely that he will be brought here by kidnapping, and that he may even now be on his way to this City.

Trial of Edwin Perry for the Murder of Thomas Hayes.

The case of EDWIN PERRY, charged with murdering THOMAS HAYES, the night watchman, in Furman-street, Brooklyn, on the night of Dec. 23, 1869, came up for trial yesterday, before Judge PRATT, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, District-Attorney MORRIS appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, of New-York, for the prisoner.

District-Attorney MORRIS opened the case for the prosecution. The witnesses were Dr. HENRY MCMANUS, of the City Hospital; JOHN G. GRANT, officer of the Forty-first Precinct; Officer JOHN COWEN, of the Forty-first Precinct; Officers CHAS. C. LEAYCRAFT and JOHN C. ANDREWS, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, New-York; Mr. WM. WALTON, who interviewed PERRY at Raymond-street Jail, and HENRY W. WILLIAMS, car conductor, who assisted in conveying HAYES—the deceased—from the place where he was found in Furman-street, and to whom HAYES communicated the fact that PERRY was the man who had shot him. No new facts were brought out in evidence. The trial will be resumed to-day.

HANDCUFFED BY HIS WIFE.

A Hint for the Sisters—The Latest Thing in Conjugal Discipline.

Mr. FAYETTE L. COATES, of No. 219 East Twenty-third-street, has reached the mature age of 35 without apparently arriving at years of discretion. Mr. COATES is of a jovial disposition and addicted to the flowing bowl, but when liquor comes in his sense invariably goes out upon a visit, and he feels an uncontrollable inclination to patronize the pawn shops, and always carries off his personal effects to sacrifice to the demons behind the railings where he is suffering from what his friends vulgarly denominate a "spree." His spouse had long borne this depletion of her household without protest, but at last she hit upon a happy expedient to put it out of his power to carry any more of his substance to the capacious maw of the pawnbroker. Monday evening Mr. COATES was unfortunately upon a "spree," and was about to take a lot of things to his uncle, when his wife put it out of his power to do evil by clapping a pair of handcuffs on him. COATES was dumbfounded. He wandered for a little while about the house disconsolately, as one in a horrible dream. At last he sought relief by going into the street, but by so doing he unconsciously tumbled into greater misfortune. As he was walking aimlessly along Third-avenue, he attracted the attention of Officer WAROLD, of the Twenty-first Precinct. That vigilant guardian of the public peace, espying the manacled hands, saw in the unfortunate COATES some desperate criminal who had escaped from custody, and therefore pounced upon him and bore him off to the East Thirty-fifth-street Station House. COATES, being arraigned at the desk, explained that the gyves were put upon him by a fellow as a joke; but the sergeant officials frowned and scowled, said his story was "too thin," and were unanimous in the belief that he had a very thievish and hang-dog look. However, as an especial favor, an officer was sent to the house, and soon returned with Mrs. COATES, who, having explained the matter, the officers saw in COATES everything sheepish and nothing at all thievish. He was therefore discharged, and departed, hardly wiser and certainly no better than when he came. He had evidently not improved under the conjugal discipline.

A Singular Appearing Water Fowl.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Intelligencer.

We were shown a curious specimen of a water fowl, by our friend Dr. S. S. WEBER [?], of Schoeneck, which he captured in this county; he has prepared it very handsomely. The fowl measures from the breast to the tip of the tail fifteen inches; the body is flat and measures about six and a half inches, and in thickness about three and a half inches; the neck stands nearly erect, not like a duck or other water fowls, and rather thick, and about six inches long. The bill is about two and a half inches long, and of a grayish black color, and terminating in a sharp point. Both the upper and lower mandibles are rounding; the eye is red and dark blue. The top of the head and neck and the upper portion of the body are covered with black feathers and small white-tipped ends; the throat and lower portion of the body are covered with white feathers—the outer edge of the wings and the wing feathers are entirely black. The tail is about one and a half inches long and has about three inches wide, terminating to a fine white edge. The legs extend from the upper hind part of the back, above the tail, about two and a half inches long, with webbed feet, in the order of the fowl called grebe. The feathered appearance of the fowl is assimilating to the loon, but no other portions. Can some of our ornithologists classify and explain this curious specimen?

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 12 is as follows: Nos. 161½, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo [?] and Brady, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	
64—Buckingham vs. Dodman.	40—Le Roy vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
71—Randall vs. Pease [?].	31—Harris vs. Ex[illegible]
72—Horsford vs. Prosser [?].	35—Phillips vs. Pike.
77—Kunzel [?] vs. Allston.	40—[illegible] vs. Van [illegible]
78—Wattelelder [?] vs. Kehr.	43—Hammond vs. Liverpool and N. Y. [illegible] Co.
79—[illegible]	45—Tracy vs. Altmayer.
81—Baker vs. [illegible]	46—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Co.
82—Hunt vs. [illegible]	47—Asylum for Friendless vs. Morgan.
83—[illegible]	48—Wert vs. Nighe [?].
84—Hope vs. Lee [?].	49—Dixon vs. American Bank Note Co.
85—Titus vs. Brown [?].	50—American Bank Note Co. vs. Edson.
86—Buckingham vs. Doddy.	
90—Hausmann vs. [illegible]	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Cantwell vs. [illegible]	71—Mariani [?] vs. Cohen.
31—Mooney vs. British Commercial Life Insurance Co.	72—Schneider vs. Cohen.
71—Wilmerding vs. Callahan.	121—Michael vs. Cobb.
	122—Shepard vs. Mc Keehn [?].

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1207—Chapman vs. [illegible]	1221—Stauder vs. O'Brien.
1257—Brooklyn [illegible]	1079—Comstock vs. Belden.
809—[illegible] vs. [illegible] Mutual Ins. Co.	1041—Leibenstein vs. Taylor.
1081—Pike vs. [illegible] Ins. Co.	1081—Benson vs. Driggs.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	1097—Bodenheimer vs. Witte.
1207—Prial vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	139—Levy vs. Reiss.
133—Bacon vs. Kelly.	141—First Nat'l Bank Petersburg vs. Shute.
135—Bedoin vs. Kelly.	1215—Schmidt vs. Smith.
163—McCall vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	1221—Octoline [?] vs. Nichol.
880—Bank of North America vs. Dart.	1235—Chapman vs. Goldman.
1227—Beal vs. Lehman.	1230—Chatterton vs. Julian.
677—Fisher vs. [illegible]	687—Katz vs. O'Brien.
1105—Holdane vs. Hines.	1033—Maltby vs. Brock.
1049—Keller vs. Young.	1201—Smythe vs. Hermussey.
	1305—Walsh vs. Gross.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1144—Stewart vs. [illegible]	1525—Myers vs. Gwyer.
1396—Classon vs. Leopold [?].	1540—Dowling vs. Geschwind.
1416—Vaughn vs. [illegible]	1544—Krung vs. Koch.
1380—Whitlock vs. Dorsey [?].	1560—Smith vs. Nelson.
1382—Tooker vs. Grant [?].	1570—Walker vs. Rieves.
1430—Leif vs. Sis[illegible]	1590—Ruddenick vs. Kehoe.
1436—Holmes vs. Roberts.	
1322—Collins vs. Horn.	
1324—Peitsits vs. Lieders.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Menaugh vs. Treat.	4728—Turnee vs. Burke.
4401—Dickson vs. Welsh.	4730—Kelly vs. Dudden.
4254—Pell vs. Mutual Pro. Life Ins. Co.	4[illegible]—Robinson vs. Weinberg.
—Petterotch vs. Sexton.	20—Kirkman vs. Schriver.
4315—Bunn vs. Lynch.	—Howell vs. De Ancone.
4375—Allen vs. Cooper.	21—Beam vs. Clark.
4334—Gilbert vs. Ames.	22—Mackay vs. Wagner.
4373—Day vs. Garibaldi.	23—Wilson vs. Levy.
4710—Mackellar vs. Crowin.	

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4736—Rosenblatt vs. Runkel.	4570—Johnson vs. Kempner.
4626—Stead vs. Moss.	4629—Sweeny vs. Young.
4661—Nolan vs. Bernhard.	4645—Demorest vs. Goldsmith.
11—Smith vs. Moran.	4654—Harrington vs. France.
12—Freeland vs. Redfield.	4665—Feldman vs. Krohn.
14—Griffiths vs. Dowling.	4679—Keller vs. Fiscel.
4732—Wolton vs. Horgan.	4730—Swenarton vs. McNulty.
4635—Eimer vs. Schwarts.	
4640—Wardell vs. Cassvans [?].	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. William Hennessy; rape.	11—The People vs. John Grill; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Edward Quimby; forgery.	12—The People vs. Robert McDowell; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. William Welsh and Daniel Donohue; burglary.	13—The People vs. John Donnelly; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Edward P. Davis; obtaining goods by false pretences.	14—The People vs. Edward Clairbourne; larceny from the person.
5—The People vs. Mary Ann Anderson; receiving stolen goods. (two cases.)	15—The People vs. John Ryan; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Alice Ward; receiving stolen goods.	16—The People vs. John Murley; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Frederick Walworth; embezzlement.	17—The People vs. Patrick Riley; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. Peter Hart; larceny from the person.	18—The People vs. John Campbell; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Peter Hart; grand larceny.	19—The People vs. Jacob Smith; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Adolphus Lohman; grand larceny.	20—The People vs. Joseph Post; petit larceny.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

RIVAL SEWING MACHINES—INJUNCTION.

The Florence Sewing Machine Company vs. The Singer Manufacturing Company.—BLATCHFORD, J.—Without passing, in a plenary manner, upon any of the various questions of law and fact raised and discussed on the motion for an injunction made in this case, I am of opinion that a due regard for the rights and interests of both parties demands that the injunction, asked for in the bill, should be issued provisionally, subject to conditions which, in substance, are self-imposed by the plaintiffs in their bill. An order will therefore be entered, directing that an injunction issue restraining the defendants from giving notice to the plaintiffs to terminate the option, or purpose or election of the defendants to terminate the license to the plaintiffs, dated Feb. 10, 1868, referred to in the bill, and from attempting to collect from the plaintiffs license fees or patent rent to become due or accrue thereunder, such injunction to continue in force so long, and only so long as the plaintiffs shall continue to deposit with the Clerk of this Court all such sums as the patent rent under said license, at the rate of $5 for each machine not exported, and $1 for each machine exported would amount to, for each and every quarter year which shall expire during the continuance of the license and the pendency of this suit, at the several times when the same would fall due by the terms of said license; and further directing that the said Clerk shall deposit all such sums which shall be so received by him with the United States Trust Company in the City of New-York on interest to the credit of this suit, and that such sums shall be subject to the order of this Court to be made in this suit.

E. R. Hoar and A. L. Soule for the plaintiffs; E. W. Stoughton and G. Gifford for the defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The ceremony of the taking of the oaths of office by Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, as Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the United States, will take place in the Circuit Court Room to-day, at 12 M. Mr. Justice MILLER, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will administer the oaths. Judges SMALLEY, BENEDICT and BLATCHFORD will be present.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

THE BURNS, ALLEN AND HOFFMAN CASES.

Thomas F. Gillespie, an *attaché* of Mr. Bailey's office, appeared as a Government witness before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of Matthew Burns, arrested by Revenue Officer Ludington on a charge of selling unstamped cigars in violation of the Internal Revenue law. His testimony was to the effect that he purchased two boxes of cigars from the defendant, at his store corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and that he found them to be unstamped. The case was adjourned for further examination.

An attachment was issued by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, against another recusant witness in the case of George Hoffman and others, charged with manufacturing whisky in an illicit manner in the distillery at Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy promised to dismiss the charge on Thursday next, to which time the case was adjourned, unless some better evidence than what had already been given was forthcoming.

The case of Henry Allen, charged with embezzling and misapplying public moneys while acting as keeper at the Sub-Treasury, was called before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, but the examination was not proceeded with in consequence of the absence of Government witnesses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Judge Barnard.

Wilgus, administratrix, &c., vs. Cowles and another; the trusts created are valid, and under the allegations of the complaint the plaintiff is entitled to an accounting and to the judgment prayed for; but the plaintiff has judgment, therefore on the demurrer with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

Henry C. Sharp vs. Squire P. Collins; motion denied.

Charles Bradhurst vs. Hickson W. Field; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Fay vs. Haslo [?] et al.; motion granted.

New-York and Hughes River Oil Company vs. Hay; motion granted.

Hernig vs. Sykes; motion granted.

Haywood vs. Harder; motion granted.

Stoddard vs. Stoddard; motion denied without costs, with liberty to renew on further papers.

Covert vs. Eaton; motion setting aside order of arrest granted with $10 costs, the defendant stipulating not to bring any action for false imprisonment.

Brinck vs. Smith; motion to open default granted on payment of the costs.

By Judge Monell.

Emerson vs. Parsons; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Judge Loew.

Ellenberg vs. Mandelsom; motion granted.

Ellenberg vs. Mandelsom; motion to vacate injunction granted.

Ellenberg vs. Mandelsom; motion for a receiver denied.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Malone vs. Mitchell; motion for injunction granted; order to be settled on notice.

By Judge Daly.

Earle vs. Cohen; settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 11.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Brady.

FRAUD IN THE PROCUREMENT OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Rebecca Kattenhorn vs. Morris Peake [?].—This was an appeal from a judgment enjoining the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage made by the plaintiff and her husband to the defendant. The judgment of the Court below was that the mortgage be delivered up and canceled. The plaintiff, in her complaint, alleged that the defendant, her husband, and others conspired together to defraud her; that the mortgage was procured by threats by the defendant, and under a false pretense of being an officer; that she was told that her husband would be imprisoned, and that he would be threatened that unless she signed it he would send an officer to attach her goods and sell them; that being frightened, she signed the mortgage upon the furniture; that these threats and importunities almost drove the plaintiff mad, and she was attacked with brain fever in consequence and was ill in bed six weeks. The jury, in a special verdict, among other things found that the mortgage was obtained under the influence and by threats of the defendant; and also by fraud and false representations. Also that there was a verbal agreement between the parties at the time the instrument was taken away, that the same should not be treated as a real mortgage, but should be kept without filing or recording, as a collateral security, and should be canceled and redelivered to the plaintiff without the payment of principal or interest.

On the argument the plaintiff's counsel fully conceded that the terms of a written contract could not be varied by parole, but this they did not seek. What they wanted was to have the mortgage set aside for fraud.

The judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 11.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE O'HARA ESTATE.

Eugene O'Hara, Administratrix, vs. Benjamin T. Sosly [?].—The plaintiff sues to recover $7,000, or thereabouts, alleged to have been money he received from the sale of some property of her husband, Charles O'Hara, while acting in the capacity of his agent, and which sum he never accounted for. The defendant denies that he ever acted as the agent of Charles O'Hara, that he ever sold any property for him, or ever held any amount of his money. After a small portion of the testimony had been put in, Judge McCUNN, seeing that the case involved the examination of a long account, sent it before a referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

PRACTICE IN CHAMBERS.

In the case of Robinson vs. Aitkin, the Court had previously directed that the order of arrest sought to be set aside, be filed with the Clerk. Counsel presented the affidavit on which the order of arrest was issued, and attempted to argue to the Court upon them. The Court held that there was no question for discussion before it, that counsel must simply follow the direction of the Court by filing the order of arrest.

DEMURRER.

In the case of Budlong vs. Sims, a demurrer had been interposed to the complaint on the ground that it did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The complaint contained the allegation of goods, wares and merchandise having been sold to defendant to a certain amount, and for which he neglected and refused to pay. On behalf of defendant it was contended that the complaint, in order to stand, should have alleged that a bill or account stated had been furnished to defendant. The Court held that the complaint most clearly set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and therefore overruled the demurrer, giving judgment for plaintiff with costs, with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs of the action.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION.

A motion was made to attach a judgment debtor for not appearing and submitting to an examination, and was opposed on the ground that the affidavit was insufficient. It appeared that the judgment debtor had been already up for examination, but that the examination was permitted to fall through on the defendant having given his promise to pay the debt. He failed to keep his promise, and a second examination is now sought.

The Court held that a second examination cannot be had unless the affidavit on which it is applied for sets forth that the judgment debtor has acquired property since the previous examination. In denying the attachment, the Court remarked that these supplementary proceedings were intended to be summary, and must not be used as a means to coerce a settlement. The Court will therefore insist that they be disposed of in the most prompt and summary manner.

EXAMINATION OF PLAINTIFF.

This was an application for an order to examine the plaintiff as a witness in the action. The Court held that no order to examine inserted in the summons as the case was insufficient. Each must be separate, the summons to be served on the party, and the order for examination on the attorney.

ATTACHMENT.

An application was made for an attachment, the order being drawn on the ordinary printed form. The Court stated that there was not usually room enough in the ordinary printed form to insert all the necessary facts. The affidavit must state all the facts necessary to constitute the cause of action. The affidavit in this case is insufficient because, though it states that certain moneys were deposited with the defendant to purchase stocks and that plaintiff caused demand to be made for the return of the money, which was refused, it does not appear either that he purchased or did not purchase the stocks as directed, or that a demand had been made and refused within the knowledge of the deponent. There should also be set forth something to show the nature of proof of the real residence of the defendant beyond the mere general allegation of non-residence.

EXAMINATION OF A DEBTOR TO A JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Application was made for an order to examine an alleged debtor of a judgment debtor. The Court held that, inasmuch as it appeared that the debtor had been once examined, the Court would presume that all necessary questions had been then put to him. Furthermore, the allegation in the affidavit that the debtor failed to disclose all his indebtedness on the first examination is insufficient, because it merely gives the opinion of the party making the affidavit. Process of the Court refused.

REFERENCE.

In the case of French vs. Colado [?] an application was made to send the case before a referee, on the ground [illegible]

that it involved the construction of contracts. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was [illegible] to buy and sell stocks, and did so buy and sell to a large amount, leaving, as alleged, a large balance in favor of plaintiff at the close of the transactions. Defendant denies all the allegations, and pleads in addition the Statute of Limitations, and a discharge in bankruptcy. The Court granted an order of reference, with directions to the referee to first try the issues arising upon the pleas in bar.

ATTACHMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF ALIMONY.

In the case of Araminta Stoddard vs. George S. Stoddard a motion was made to attach the defendant for contempt in not having paid $104 alimony now due. In addition to the allegation of non-payment of alimony, the affidavit stated that the defendant, in violation of the decree of divorce, had married one Jane Shepard, but the order to show cause did not ask that the defendant be punished for contempt on this latter ground. The Court held that the allegation of marriage must be stricken out as scandalous, because no motion was before the Court to punish on that ground. The affidavit was also otherwise held insufficient, because it did not set forth that a duly certified copy of the decree had been served on the defendant, nor did it appear that when demand was made for payment of the alimony the party so making it exhibited to the defendant duly authenticated authority so to do. The application was denied without costs, but with leave to renew on further papers.

HABEAS CORPUS AND CERTIORARI.

In the case of Frances McCown and Jenny Stanton, charged with cooperating in the "panel" game, an application was made for a writ of habeas corpus, and also of certiorari. Both writs were applied for on a single petition. The Court held that there must be a separate petition for each writ, and gave the counsel his choice as to which he would accept. Counsel said he would accept the writ of habeas corpus and file an additional petition for the certiorari. Subsequently, after the seal of the Court had been attached to the writ, counsel returned into Court and requested that the time for its return be extended. The Court held that a new writ must issue, at the same time stating the practice to be, that after the Judge has allowed the writ, the Clerk cannot change the time for its return, and after the Clerk has affixed his seal, the Judge cannot change the time of return, hence the necessity for a new writ. The new writ was made returnable to-morrow.

EXTENSION OF TIME TO ANSWER.

Application was made to extend the time to answer. The affidavit on which the application was made did not disclose the nature of the action. This omission was held to be fatal, inasmuch as it did not state facts sufficient to enlighten the mind of the Court as to whether an extension of time was necessary or not. It appearing, however, that there had been recently a change of attorneys in the action, the Court extended the time three days.

REMOVAL OF CAUSE FROM A REFEREE.

Application was made to remove a cause from the hands of a referee. Held by the Judge—That to entitle a party to an order for this purpose, it must appear in the affidavit on which the application is made that the accrued fees of the referee have been paid.

ATTACHMENT ON THE GROUND OF NON-RESIDENCE.

An application was made for an attachment against the property of a defendant in an action to recover the amount of a promissory note, on the ground that he (defendant) was a non-resident. The allegations in the affidavit on which the application was made were solely those of indebtedness and non-residence. The Judge held the affidavit insufficient. It must be shown, he said, in order to entitle a plaintiff to an attachment that the defendant is not simply a non-resident, but that he is a transient person, without property here available to his creditors. Some of the largest merchants in this City are non-residents, and it would be monstrous to issue an attachment against the property of such men as Claflin and others on a simple allegation of non-residence and indebtedness on a note, without showing a necessity for an attachment to exist.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kirby.

The following is a *résumé* of the most interesting cases which came before this Court yesterday:

TWO YOUNG SHOPLIFTERS.

Two girls, named Margaret Jackson and Sarah Young, were charged with stealing seven lace handkerchiefs and thirty-six napkins from the store of one Fossum, on the Bowery. During the examination of the case it transpired that the defendants were both married and were both mothers. In consideration of this fact, Justice DOWLING sent them to the Penitentiary for two months, instead of giving them more severe punishment.

COMPLAINT BY A CENTENARIAN.

John McOliff was arraigned for cruelty to animals, on complaint of Mr. Frederick Lombard. The latter was a remarkable man, 105 years of age. He was formerly an officer in the English Navy, and in 1813 was successful in capturing one of the enemy's vessels. He is said to be the oldest man in the City. McOliff, the defendant, was shown to have caused a fight between a cat and a dog. Sentence was suspended.

A PEDDLER [illegible] A CONTRACT.

A Broadway German peddler named Marks was accused of striking a young man named John Heye on the head with his fist. The complainant said that he purchased a metal whistle from the prisoner under the promise held out by the latter that he would be able to use it after three minutes' practice, and, not finding the whistle to work, endeavored to get his money back, but was met with a slight blow. The charge was dismissed, the peddler receiving a reprimand.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Sentences were imposed as follows: John Hanny, for stealing three blankets from a North River steamboat, six months in the Penitentiary; John Daly, for stealing lead pipe from No. 72 [illegible]-street, six months in the Penitentiary; Catharine De Lane, for stealing a [illegible] from the store of No. 23 Avenue D, and for stealing a piece of calico from another store, three months in the Penitentiary for each offence.

The Court subsequently adjourned until Monday morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

DECAMPING WITH STOCK CERTIFICATES.

Among the cases on the calendar in this Court yesterday, was that of Thos. J. Radcliffe, charged with stealing two certificates of the [illegible] Transportation and [illegible] Company, worth $10,000 at par value, the property of Dr. Roderick F. Clow, of No. 215 West Fifty-eighth-street. The testimony showed that the accused was placed in possession of the certificates with the understanding that he was to obtain a loan of $150 on them for the benefit of the owner; that instead of doing so, he sold them to one Pastor for $550, and that he subsequently absconded. The prisoner was overtaken by a New-York officer in Albany. He was sent to State Prison for five years.

FIVE YEARS.

Michael Boyle was found guilty of stealing a silver watch from Michael Dobler, of No. 215 West Forty-sixth-street, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

MINOR CASES.

Maria Lyons, convicted of stealing upwards of $100 worth of furs and other articles from the custody of Mary Byrnes, of No. 13 Mott-street, was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

Patrick Rooney, guilty of stealing a barrel of sugar from Henry Brien, of No. 120 Avenue C, was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Mathew McAllister, for making a felonious assault on Charles McCarthy, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of $100.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—[illegible], Justice.

James Carney was charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. Christopher Hackett, No. 299 First-avenue, and stealing property to the value of $35. He was held to answer.

John Levy, charged at the instance of Frederick Mink with stealing wearing apparel valued at $35 from his store, No. 400 Hudson-street, was committed for examination.

Fredericka Nedel was sent to the House of Refuge for resorting to a house of ill-fame in Hudson-street.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 11, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ... 117⅛	100 Mariposa ...		
500 do. ... small 117⅝	100 Mariposa Pf. ...		
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 118	100 do. ...		
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 ... 116	100 Mer. U. Tel. Co. ...		
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64 ... 115⅛	[illegible]		
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 ... 115⅛	1,000 do. ...		
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n. ... 114⅝	100 Adams Ex. ...		
2,100 do. ... small 114⅝	200 do. ... b. c. call		
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ... 115	100 A. M. U. Ex. ...		
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. ... small 114⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. ...		
1,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 C. ... 112⅝	[illegible]		
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c. ... 54	[illegible]		
2,000 do. ... 54	[illegible]		
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. ... 46⅞	[illegible]		
10,000 do. ...	[illegible]		
10,000 Va. 6s, ex c. ...	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.		
4,000 do. 6s, n. ...	1,000 do. ...		
5,000 N. Car. 6s, n. ... 27¼	[illegible]		
10,000 do. ... 27	200 Reading ...		
10,000 Mo. 6s ...	[illegible]		
10,000 do. ...	8 Mich. Cen. ...		
10,000 do. ...	[illegible]		
4,000 La. 6s, Lev. B. ...	500 L. S. & M. S. R.		
1,000 Conn. 6s ...	100 do. ... b. c. call		
4,000 do. ...	[illegible]		
4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. ...	100 Ill. Cen. ...		
2,000 do. ...	100 Clev. & Pitts. ...		
1,000 Erie 1st M. ...	[illegible]		
1,000 Erie 3d M., '83 ...	100 Chic. & N. W. ...		
2,000 Erie 4th M. ...	[illegible]		
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st ...	[illegible]		
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. ...	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ...		
1,000 H. R. 3d S. F. Bds. ...	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. ...		
1,000 Alt. & T. H. M. Pf. ...	100 N. J. Cen. R. ...		
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s ...	100 Chi. & R. I. R. ...		
2,000 Clev. & P. 3d M. ...	[illegible]		
2,000 Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M. ...	[illegible]		
5,000 do. ...	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ...		
2,000 Lake. Div. Bs. ...	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar. ...		
5 Bk. of Commerce ...	[illegible]		
25 Cent. Nat. Bank ...	100 Chi. & Alton ...		
25 Shoe & Leather Bank ...	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf. ...		
25 Fourth N. Bank ...	100 Ohio & Miss. ...		
10 Manhattan Bank ...	[illegible]		
100 W. U. Tel. ...	100 Del., L. & W. R. ...		
100 do. ...	100 do. ... bst. call		
100 Quick. M. Co. ...	100 Bos., H. & E. ...		
200 do. ... b. c. call	[illegible]		
200 do. ... b30	100 Mor. & Essex ...		
200 Pac. Mail ...	100 Col. C. & I. C. R. ...		
100 do. ...	[illegible]		
100 do. ... bst. call	100 do. ... b10		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ... 117⅛	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 114⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 ... 115⅛	27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ...
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 ...	[illegible]
10,000 do. ... 116⅛	20,000 do. ...
5,000 do. ...	5,000 do. ... 114⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 ... 116	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 ... 115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ... 115⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 115⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 ...	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. ... 109⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. ... 46⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts. ...
10,000 do. ...	100 Chi. & N. W. ...
20,000 do. ...	1000 do. ...
3,000 N. C. 6s, n. ... 24½	100 do. ...
3,000 do. ...	500 do. ...
2,000 do. ...	100 do. ... b. c.
2,000 do. ...	400 do. ...
20,000 do. ... 24½	100 do. ...

1,000 St. Paul ... 97	100 Chic. & N. W. ...
14,000 do. ...	100 do. ...
4,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. ...	200 L. S. & M. S. R. ...
14,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M. ...	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ...
20,000 do. ...	8 do. ... b. c.
82 Bank of America ... 141	500 do. ...
8 Bank Commerce ...	100 W. F. Cen. ...
100 Cum. Coal Pf. b. c.	100 Mil. & St. P. ...
200 do. ...	100 Morris & Essex R. ...
700 Pacific Mail ... b. c.	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. ...
200 Quick. M. Co. b. c.	[illegible]
200 W. U. Tel. ... b. c.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. ...	500 Ohio & Miss. ...
100 do. ...	100 H. & St. Jos. R. ...
20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Certif. ...	100 C., Cin. & Ind. C. R. ...
5,000 do. ... b. c.	100 do. ...
100 Reading ...	100 do. ... b60

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cumberland ... c 27½	300 L. S. & M. S. R. b. c.
100 Mariposa ...	1100 Grass Valley ... b10
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. ...	100 do. ...
100 do. ...	100 do. ...
100 do. ...	100 Ohio & M. R. ...
100 do. ...	200 do. ...
100 do. ... s3	200 do. ...
200 Quick. M. ...	300 do. ... s3
200 West. U. Tel. ...	300 do. ...
100 Pacific Mail ...	100 Canada Mining ...
400 Reading ...	200 do. ... b5
200 do. ... s10	

TUESDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold ran down one ₩ cent. to-day, from 122⅝ as at the close on Monday, to 121⅝ ₩ cent.; and the market was thrown into much confusion and excitement by the disruption of the Gold clearings through the Gold Exchange Bank. Premonitory symptoms of this trouble were noticed yesterday in the refusal of Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE to deliver their clearings, although prepared with their own certified check to do so, without the certified check of the Bank in payment. The amount then involved was $500,000. To-day Messrs. MARVIN BROTHERS, on a much larger sum, $900,000 Gold, took the same position, and as the Bank, with a Capital of only $270,000, declined to give the security until the whole clearings of the day were effected, the result was a general break-up in the settlements of the day, and a lively canvass for Money late in the day to prepare for unexpected engagements *outside the Gold Clearing Bank*. The which was sudden and only very temporary, demand, however, was met without serious trouble, and after to-day the chief transactions of the Street in Gold will probably be made ex Clearing Bank, and so adjust themselves between buyer and seller without the machinery of this agency. While there is some feeling among the Gold dealers to-day that a turn so sudden should have been made by a leading house against the Gold Exchange Bank, we believe there is no regret among responsible Brokers and Bankers that the occurrence is likely to prove the end of the Gold clearing system, which most of them insisted ought not to have been revived after the disastrous occurrences following the Gold conspiracy and explosion of the 24th September.

At a meeting of the Gold Room this Afternoon, Mr. T. H. MARVIN, the representative of the house that gave the trouble at the Gold Exchange Clearing Bank, as above noticed, was expelled from his membership by a two-thirds vote. It remains to be told whether this action will reëstablish confidence in the Bank and its system of Gold clearings upon a very inconsiderable capital.

The following are the offers, ($3,625,050,) to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund to-day, and the accepted offers of the Treasury to the amount of $1,779,000:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS—JAN. 11.

Chas. Affeldt & Co.	Read, Leo & Co.
$15,000 '62, r. ... 114.80	[illegible]
5,000 '64, r. ... 114.80	[illegible]
11,000 '65, r. ... 114.80	[illegible]
21,000 '64, c. ... 114.80	[illegible]
Marx & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Heath Bros.
[illegible]	Maxwell & Graves.
Hatch & Foote.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Jas. T. Bates.	Frank & Gans.
[illegible]	R. Manley & Co.
J. A. Garland.	Humbert Bros.
J. T. Bates.	White, Morris & Co.
E. Sweet & Co.	Alex. Amend.
Friedman & Solomon.	Buckingham & Brown.
Turner Brothers.	Hatch & Foote.
National Currency Bank.	Vermilye & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.	[illegible]
Total ...	$3,625,050

AWARD OF BONDS, JAN. 11.

Maxwell & Graves.	Heath Bros.
$20,000 '62, r. ... 114.80	62,600 '62, r. ... 114.54
Hatch & Foote.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Buckingham & Brown.
[illegible]	Jay Cooke & Co.
Jas. T. Bates.	[illegible]
E. Sweet & Co.	Vermilye & Co.
Read, Leo & Conten.	[illegible]
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Marx & Co.
Humbert Bros.	[illegible]
White, Morris & Co.	[illegible]
Total ...	$1,779,000

The course of the Stock Exchange was rather weaker than yesterday, although the difference made in prices on actual transactions were comparatively small so far as the Public Funds and most of the Railways are concerned. The former closed about the same as yesterday, scarcely ⅛ of 1 ₩ cent. difference in any of the 5-20s. In the Border State Bonds there was another serious break in the new North Carolinas down to 24½ ₩ cent. New Tennessees were a fraction below the extreme advance of yesterday. In Pacific Mail Shares there was a decline of 1½ ₩ cent. The New-York and Western Railways range ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. below the last sales of Monday. The market was somewhat affected by the trouble in the Gold Exchange Bank settlements, and the sharp demand for Money to which it gave rise.

The Foreign Exchanges are steady on the basis of 108½ ₩ cent. for 60 days London.

After the last Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 6-81s	118⅝	118⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	116⅛	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	114⅞
American Gold Coin	122⅝	121⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	46⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	26½	25
New-York Central and Hudson	92	91⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87	86⅞
Reading Railroad	94⅛	94⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	105
Northwestern Common	72⅝	72
Northwestern Preferred	86⅝	86
Pacific Mail Company	43	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81
St. Paul Common	74⅝	74
Lake Shore	89	88½
Erie	24½	23⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	25⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881 ... 117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865 ... 114⅜
6 ₩ ct. coup., 1881 ... 118	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 114⅞
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868 ... 114½
5-20 coup., 1862 ... 116	10-40 registered ... 111⅝
5-20 coup., 1864 ... 115⅛	10-40 coupon ... 112⅝
5-20 coup., 1865 ... 115⅛	6s, currency ... 109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 52½	Alabama 5s ... 65
Tennessee 6s, n. b. ... 46⅞	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1875 ... 99
Virginia 6s, ex coup. ... 51½	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1881 ... 100
Virginia 6s, new bds. 57⅝	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., 1886 ... 100
Georgia 7s, new bds. 88	Illinois Can. bds., '70 ... 100
N. Carolina 6s ... 42½	Illinois coup. 6s, '77 ... 100
N. Carolina 6s, n. b. ... 25	Illinois coup. 6s, '79 ... 100
S. Carolina 6s ... 78	Indiana 5 ₩ cent. ... x 77
S. Carolina 6s, n. b. ... 76	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n ... 108
Missouri 6s ... 87¼	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n ... 108
M. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 88½	N. Y. 7s, Canal L. ... 108½
Louisiana 6s ... 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72 107
Louisiana 6s, Levee B. 69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 107
Louisiana 8s, Levee B. 81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 107
California 7s ... 117	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 107
Connecticut 6s ... 98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 [illegible]
Rhode Island 6s ... 97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '79 [illegible]
Alabama 8s ... 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... 87	Gal. & Chi. 2d ... 90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. ... 83	Chi. & R. Island 1st ... 97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n ... 83½	Chi., R. Island & Pac. 94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 ... 96	Morris & Essex 1st ... 98
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79 ... 93½	Morris & Essex 2d ... 94½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83 ... 88	N. J. Cen. 1st ... 100½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80 ... 79	N. J. Cen. 2d ... 98
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88 ... 71	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d 89
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 ... 84	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d ... 89
Hud. R. 7s 1st, '69-70 ... 103	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th ... 90½
Hud. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85 101½	Chi. & Alton 1st ... 97
Harlem 1st ... 89	Chi. & Alton Inc. ... 97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82 118	Ohio & Miss. 1st ... 90
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d ... 91½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st ... 91½
Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by Mo. 90½	Peninsula R. R. Bds. ... 86
Cen. Pacific Bds. ... 91	St. L. & Iron M. Bds. 91
Union Pacific 1st Bds. 81½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s ... 103
Alton & T. H. 1st ... 89	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 $ g. 88
Alton & T. H. M. Pref. 78½	Mil. & St. P. 1 & M. d. 88
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 72	Mil. & St. P. 2d ... 86
Chi. & N. W. 1st ... 91	Marietta & Cin. 1st ... 87
H. & St. J. L. Grants. 103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st ... 78
Lack. & W. Bds. ... 88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d ... 62½
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext'd. 90½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s ... 98
Tol. & Wab. 2d ... 80	Boston, H. & Erie Gtd. 25
Gt. Western 1st, '88 ... 101	Tol., P. & W., E. D. ... 78
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st ... 79	Tol., P. & W., W. D. ... 73½
Gal. & Chi. Ext'd ... 89½	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 130	East River ... 102½
Manhattan ... 142	Nassau ... [illegible]
Mechanics' ... 142	Shoe & Leather ... 144
Union ... 140	Continental ... [illegible]
America ... 141	St. Nicholas ... 115
Phenix ... [illegible]	Commonwealth ... 107½
Tradesmen's ... 148	Importers' & Traders' ... [illegible]
National ... [illegible]	Park ... [illegible]
Commerce ... 119	Central National ... 100
Ocean ... 80	Fourth National ... 101½
American Exchange ... 115	Ninth National ... 107½
Bank of the Republic ... 110	Tenth National ... 90
Bank of North Am. ... 100	Oriental ... [illegible]
Irving ... 111	Shoe & Broker Ass'n ... [illegible]
Metropolitan ... 128	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$87,709,[illegible] 73
Gold receipts	2,382,[illegible] 00
Gold payments	769,[illegible]
Gold balance	76,728,[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	348,050 34
Currency balance	4,748,379 12
General balance	80,[illegible]
Customs	275,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11—4 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	97½
City 6s, New	100	100½
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	56	56½
Reading	47	47⅛
Lehigh Valley	54	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	36	38
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾	28⅞
Northern Central	43	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	92

The Tenth National Bank, at the annual election for Directors to-day, was transformed into a regular Tammany concern, with the City Chamberlain, Mr. PETER B. SWEENY, at the head of the ticket, although not the President elect of the new Board. The Directors for 1870 are Messrs. W. M. BLISS, President; P. B. Sweeny, Isaac Bell, R. B. Connolly, W. M. Tweed, E. Smyth, J. H. Ingersoll, J. J. Bradley, Hugh Smith, J. C. Sladen, J. Watson, A. H. Barney, Henry Smith, A. Oakey Hall and Henry N. Smith. It is creditable to the self-respect of Tammany that the names of JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., are left out of the Direction, although parties to the original purchase of the Bank last Summer from the Shoe and Leather Bank. GOULD, however, is allowed a fit representative in his Broad-street partner and ready instrument, Mr. HENRY N. SMITH. It remains to be seen whether and how soon Mr. SWEENY, as City Chamberlain, will transfer the funds of the City from the Broadway Bank to this new bantling of the party, soon to be removed, we understand, from Broad-street to the neighborhood of the City Hall. If the Bank is to be made "to pay," either financially or politically, the transfer of these deposits must be made at an early day. There is not much probability that it will be burdened with the care or credit of any other important class of deposits.

The following are the proportions of United States 5-20s, Registered and Coupon, including the $87,454,250 in the Sinking Fund at the close of December:

	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
1862	$129,250,000	$385,521,600	$514,771,600
1864	104,430,050	275,181,000	379,611,050
1864	71,517,700	57,932,100	129,449,800
1865	10,988,500	31,668,650	42,659,250
1865, May	64,618,750	136,211,800	200,837,550
1865, Jan.	102,974,900	229,124,150	332,099,050
Total	$484,538,100	$1,118,134,100	$1,602,672,200
Less in Sinking Fund, Dec. 31			87,454,250
Total outstanding 5-20s			$1,515,217,950

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five ₩ cent. and Government tax, payable on demand.

The Home Fire Insurance Company's Dividend is announced elsewhere in this paper.

The week's Produce exports have been to the currency value of $3,518,736.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 27 says:

"We were in hopes to have finished the year without noting any prominent disaster, but events have run extremely contrary. The floods have, with increased rain, reached to alarming dimensions, sweeping away cattle, stacks and homesteads, and threatening many cities by the volumes of water passing into cellars and the lower stories of many a comfortable home. It is indeed a sad introduction to the usual festivities of Christmas. Lancashire, Wales, Gloucestershire, the Midland Counties and Yorkshire, seem to have suffered most, and thousands of acres on the banks of swollen rivers have told the dismal tale. Much of the young Wheat will doubtless have to be sown again, and where it is left with the hope of righting itself there must be a very doubtful issue. Although, as regards the season, business was expected to be dull, the depression of prices has been so great that the slightest occasion cannot fail to have influence, and as the foreign imports have fallen off, and farmers by their more limited show of samples, evince their reluctance to sell at the present unremunerating rates, we have to announce an improvement generally, amounting to about 1s. per quarter. We think that as the shortened home supplies settle the question as to the ability of growers to meet the Christmas claims, and foreign importers are equally on the lookout for something to make up the recent heavy losses, markets may further harden as the New Year breaks upon us. Foreign markets show little change in the value of Wheat; Belgium has, indeed, noted 1s. decline, but her influence is small; while France, Germany and Russia make scarcely any difference in the quotations. The arrivals off the coast since 17th December were 40 cargoes, of which 26 were Wheat, 7 Maize, 3 Barley, 3 Rye, 2 Oats.

Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 26 cargoes in all, viz., Maize 14, Barley 3, Rye 4, Beans 1. Ghirka, [illegible]; Winter, 38s. 3d.@42s. 9d.; Saidi, 38s.; Chilian, 44s.; Marianopoli, 46s. 6d. Maize, 14 cargoes, at 26s.@28s. 6d.; Barley, 3 cargoes, at 29s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Rye, 4 cargoes, at [illegible]; Beans, 1 cargo Saidi, 37s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 66,808 quarters at 42s. 10d., against 60,960 quarters at 43s. 5d. in 1868. The London averages were Wheat, 3,280 quarters, 46s. 5d. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 18th of December were 1,006,083 cwt. Wheat and 196,900 cwt. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer unusual advantages to investors, or to holders of Government Bonds who may desire to convert the present premium into income-bearing capital. There is a notable advantage in exchanging Five-Twenties into these Securities. The amount is limited to $2,735,000, while the cash value of the property exceeds $10,000,000. The road is completed and in operation, and receives a Government subsidy as part of the National Pacific Railroad. It forms the Metropolitan line of the Pacific Coast, and the main avenue into San Francisco, having the Overland and principal Pacific lines as feeders. The earnings are already sufficient to meet three times the annual interest liabilities, after payment of expenses. Only a fraction of the Loan remains unsold. Rate, 90, and accrued interest from Jan. 1. Orders will be filled as received.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

For REINVESTMENT of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, and in EXCHANGE for GOVERNMENT BONDS, we recommend to our customers the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY as perfectly secure, and yielding a high rate of interest, (equal to TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY,) without the risk of any premium.

The importance of the road connecting the head of Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centring at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,600,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000;) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to purchase and cancellation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of the present year.

The Bonds are issued in $500s and $1,000s, bearing coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at our office. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency.

Governments and other securities and January coupons received at their full market value.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT.
LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 465,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs ... 61	Pork, pkgs ... 238
Beeswax, pkgs ... [illegible]	Beef, pkgs ... 14
Cotton, bales ... [illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs ... 410
Copper, bbls ... [illegible]	Lard, pkgs ... 168
Eggs, bbls ... [illegible]	Butter, pkgs ... 1,549
Flour, bbls ... [illegible]	Cheese, pkgs ... [illegible]
Flour, bags ... [illegible]	Grease, pkgs ... [illegible]
Wheat, bushels ... [illegible]	Stearine, pkgs ... [illegible]
Corn, bushels ... [illegible]	Tallow, pkgs ... [illegible]
Oats, bushels ... [illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No. ... [illegible]
Barley, bushels ... [illegible]	Rice, pkgs ... [illegible]
Beans, bushels ... [illegible]	Starch, pkgs ... [illegible]
Cornmeal, bags ... [illegible]	Peanuts, bags ... [illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, bs ... [illegible]	Ginseng, pkgs ... [illegible]
Hops, bales ... [illegible]	Whalebone, lbs ... 512
Malt, bushels ... [illegible]	Mustard Seed, bags ... [illegible]
Hides, No. ... [illegible]	Tobacco, hhds ... [illegible]
Hides, bales ... [illegible]	Tobacco, bxs & cases ... [illegible]
Leather, sides ... [illegible]	Whisky, bbls ... [illegible]
[illegible]	Wool, bales ... [illegible]

The foreign exports since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Machinery, [illegible] Beef, [illegible].

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—10,000 bushels Grain, [illegible] Sugar, [illegible] lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, [illegible] cases Hats, [illegible] Sewing Machines, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] boxes Extract Logwood, [illegible] bales Sarsaparilla, [illegible] cases Essential Oil, [illegible] Furs, [illegible] Skins, [illegible] Corn, 24 casks Nails.

ASHES—Continue at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive and heavy at 37c.@38c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been rather limited, though prices have not varied much. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots, [illegible]; Men's Calf Pegged, [illegible]; Men's Calf Sewed, [illegible]; Youths' [illegible]; Men's Split [illegible]; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, [illegible]; Women's Buff and Kip Balmorals, [illegible]; Ladies' Serge Gaiters, [illegible]; Children's Fancy B. H. and Heel Shoes, [illegible].

BRICKS—Have been in light request, including Common Hard at $9@$10, Croton at $15@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ₩ thousand, showing a steady market.

CANDLES—Have been very dull since our last, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@21c.; Plain Sperm, 38c.@40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c.@55c. ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate request at $1 for Rosendale ₩ bbl.

COCOA—Further sales of Guayaquil, to arrive, have been made at equal to 15c., gold, in bond, ₩ lb. Maracaibo is the only kind immediately available here, and it is held above the views of buyers.

COFFEE—There has been an active movement reported in Rio, largely on speculative account, and [illegible] ₩ lb. Sales 4,000 bags by the [illegible], 2,000 bags by the *Nellie Brett*, and 1,300 bags, to arrive, by the [illegible], on private terms. We quote: Java [illegible]; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, [illegible] in bond; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible] in bond, [illegible] gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio, as reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 3,100 bags; stock in first hands this morning, 28,644 bags at all the distributing ports.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	6,500
At Galveston	900
At Savannah	1,600
At Baltimore	[illegible]
At New-York	20,344
Grand total	28,644

COTTON—There has been less inquiry noted from all sources, and prices have been depressed, closing weak and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,981 bales, including 991 bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to shippers, and 373 bales to speculators. Also, [illegible] bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales Low Middling, January, at 24¼c.; 700 bales do., February, at [illegible]; 600 bales do., March, at [illegible]; [illegible] bales do., April, at [illegible]; 100 bales do., May, at [illegible]; 100 bales on private terms; 200 bales do., June, at [illegible]; 200 bales do., January, free on board, New-Orleans, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22	22⅛	22¼	22¼
Good Ordinary	23¾	23⅞	24	24
Low Middling	24½	24⅝	24¾	24¾
Middling	24⅞	25	25⅛	25⅛
Good Middling	25⅝	26	26⅛	26⅛

Movement of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since our last	7,016
Receipts this week	24,342
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	1,055
Exports this week	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have generally favored purchasers, though the offerings have not been very heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,800 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State, at [illegible]; poor to choice Spring Wheat Extra State, at [illegible]; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is quieter at about previous prices; sales are reported, since our last, of 850 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for poor to fair Ordinary, and [illegible] for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at [illegible] for inferior to very choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Cornmeal is dull and heavy, at about [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very dull at [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been a fair inquiry for Layer Raisins, which have been less freely offered, and have been quoted firmer; sales 5,000 boxes at [illegible], gold, and [illegible], currency; also, 300 boxes Muscatel do., on private terms. In most other articles the dealings have been light, but prices have been maintained. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at [illegible] ₩ box; Currants at [illegible] ₩ lb.; Almeida, [illegible]; Figs, [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; Brazil Nuts, [illegible]; Leghorn Citron, [illegible] ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have been more eager to realize, and prices have been again quoted off 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. At the modified rates there has been more inquiry noted, chiefly for Amber Winter and No. 1 and 2 Spring of prime quality. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including White Western at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at [illegible]; choice Amber at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible]; No. 2, part at [illegible]; White Genesee at [illegible]; Red and Amber State at [illegible]; White California at [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn has been in rather more demand, and desirable lots of both New and Old have been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, in lots, at [illegible] for inferior to prime Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; [illegible] for New do.; [illegible] for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at [illegible] for Western and Jersey; [illegible] for State, ₩ bushel; sales, 2,300 bushels. Barley is heavy and lower on a limited inquiry; sales have been quoted since our last of 4,300 bushels, including [illegible] State at [illegible]; four-rowed do., $1 10@$1 12½; and Canada West, part [illegible] ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is very quiet at from [illegible] ₩ bushel. Some 1,200 bushels very inferior old changed hands at 50c. ₩ bushel. Oats have been quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels, in lots, at [illegible] for poor mixed to prime White Western, in store and delivered; [illegible] for State; [illegible] for Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. The export clearances include [illegible] bbls. Flour, and [illegible] bushels Wheat for Liverpool; [illegible] bushels Grain, for Hamburg.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate demand on the basis of [illegible] for Bags, and [illegible] for Bagging. Sales of 400 bales Bags have been reported here and at Boston at [illegible].

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay is in fair demand at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is dull at [illegible] for Long Rye ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been firm, in price, but without activity. We quote: American at [illegible] for undressed, and [illegible] for dressed, ₩ ton; Jute at [illegible], gold; Manila, 14c.@14½c., gold; Sisal, [illegible], gold; Jute Butts, [illegible], currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—A moderate business has been noted since our last, chiefly in the poorer grades, at about previous figures, including Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, [illegible], gold, as they run; Montevideo, [illegible]; Corrientes, [illegible]; Rio Grande, [illegible]; Orinoco, [illegible]; California, [illegible]; Central American, [illegible]; San Juan, [illegible]; Matamoras, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Tampico, [illegible], gold, selected; Porto Cabello, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Bogota, [illegible]; Truxillo, [illegible]; Rio Hache, [illegible]; Curacoa, [illegible]; Port au Platte, [illegible]; Bahia, [illegible], gold, as they run; Texas [illegible]; Western, [illegible]; Southern, [illegible], currency. *Dry Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, [illegible]; Maranham, [illegible]; Pernambuco, [illegible]; Matamoras, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; Bahia, [illegible]; Chili, [illegible]; Sandwich Islands, [illegible], gold, as they run. Southern and Western, [illegible], currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Rio Grande, [illegible]; California, [illegible]; Para, [illegible], gold, selected; New-Orleans, [illegible]; Texas, [illegible]; City Slaughter, Ox, [illegible]; City Slaughter, Cow, [illegible], currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, [illegible], gold, selected; Minas, [illegible], gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, [illegible]; Gambia and Bissau, [illegible], currency, selected; Zanzibar, [illegible]; East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, [illegible]; Calcutta Dead Green, [illegible]; Calcutta Buffalo, [illegible]; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, [illegible]; Singapore Buffalo, [illegible]; Penang Cow, [illegible], gold.

HOPS—Have been very quiet and heavy, including New-York at [illegible]; Eastern, [illegible]; Ohio, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Wisconsin, [illegible]; Yearlings, [illegible]; Old Olds, [illegible] ₩ lb. Receipts to-day, [illegible] bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive on the basis of $2 50 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand and steady, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]; Middle, [illegible]; Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, California, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, [illegible]; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, in the Rough, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, [illegible]; Southern Rough, all weights, [illegible] ₩ lb. The late receipts have been [illegible] Sides.

LIME—Rockland continues inactive at $1 25 for Common and $1 65 for Lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been slow of sale at about former prices. Pig Iron has been quiet and depressed; 50 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig have been reported sold at [illegible], and 50 tons Thomas No. 1 American at [illegible] ₩ ton. Glengarnock Scotch Pig has been quoted at [illegible]. [illegible] has been quiet, heavy, [illegible], gold. Plates [illegible]. Advices from England of reduced production, [illegible] have been reported, since our last, of 7,800 boxes assorted [illegible]. We quote: Ingot Copper at [illegible]; Pig Iron, [illegible]; Scotch Pig, [illegible]; English, and American Bar, [illegible]; Lead, [illegible]; Spelter, [illegible]; Straits Tin, [illegible]; English, [illegible]; I. C. Coke Plates, [illegible]; I. C. Charcoal Plates, [illegible]; Terne Plates, [illegible], gold, ₩ box.

MOLASSES—The market has been fairly steady at about previous quotations, sales having been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans [illegible]. Cuba Muscovado, [illegible]; Porto Rico at [illegible]; Cuba at [illegible], and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—There has been only a moderate business on a light offering; prices have been generally supported, on the basis of [illegible] for common to good strained Rosin ₩ 280 lbs. The receipts have been [illegible] bbls.; exports [illegible]. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been dull and unsettled. Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand and weaker, [illegible] ₩ gallon; receipts, [illegible] bbls.; exports, [illegible] bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible]; Crude Turpentine at [illegible]; Tar, [illegible]; Pitch, [illegible] ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale Oil has been dull and nominal. Crude Sperm has been in some demand, and 1,600 bbls. have been reported sold within a range of from $1 [illegible] ₩ gallon. Most of the Oils have been slow of sale at our quotations: Crude Whale at [illegible]; Southern and Northern Bleached Whale, [illegible]; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at [illegible]; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible], in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at [illegible]; Menhaden at [illegible]; Spermaceti at [illegible]; Extra Refined Seal, [illegible] ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JAN. 10.—*Sperm*—Has been in good request, and sales were made of 1,150 bbls. at [illegible] ₩ gallon, and 150 bbls. of inferior, on private terms, all for manufacture. *Whale*—Continues quiet, the only sale being 200 bbls. Humpback, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Jan. 10, 1870:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New Bedford, Schooner *Sea Queen*	285	721	1,740
Total	285	721	1,740
Previously	—	—	—
From Jan. 1 to date	285	721	1,740
Same time last year	—	—	—

Exports.

	Sp.	Wh.	Bone.
For the week ending Jan. 10, '70	—	—	3,503
Previously	—	—	—
From Jan. 1 to date	—	—	3,503
Same time last year	—	—	—

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive and rather irregular in price.

PETROLEUM—There has been only a moderate call for Crude, since our last, on the basis of 15⅝c.@15¾c. for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,100 bbls., [illegible] for Crude, in shipping order; [illegible] for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia 800 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in reduced supply and quoted firmer, but business has been slowly done. Sales have been reported here of 1,800 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at 31½c.@32c., chiefly at 31¾c., and 2,500 bbls. do., for February, mainly at 32½c. ₩ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. Standard White for early delivery, at [illegible], and 1,000 bbls. do. for February, at [illegible]. The receipts of Refined here were 1,382 bbls.; at Philadelphia 1,480 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Standard White in cases has been in fair demand at [illegible]. Prime White, [illegible] ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been in some request, at [illegible], in bbls., and [illegible], as extremes, in cases, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair supply and demand at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Old Western Mess, [illegible], chiefly [illegible], for New Mess, and [illegible] for Thin Mess ₩ bbl. Also [illegible] bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including February, at [illegible], and March at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been dull and lower, from 11c.@12½c. for very light to strictly choice Western and Jersey, and [illegible] for City ₩ lb. Cutmeats are in slack demand at irregular rates; sales have been reported of [illegible] pkgs. at [illegible] for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and [illegible] for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon is in more demand at about former rates; sales [illegible] boxes, including Cumberland, part at [illegible], and Short Rib at equal to [illegible] ₩ lb. Lard has been in fair request at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 250 tierces and [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible]; [illegible] for City; and [illegible] for fair to prime Steam; also, 2,250 tierces prime Western Steam, including for January at [illegible], for February, [illegible], and March, at [illegible], seller's option, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at [illegible] for Plain Mess, and [illegible] for Extra do., and [illegible] for inferior grades ₩ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Tierce Beef is in good request, including New Prime Mess at from [illegible], and India Mess at [illegible] ₩ tierce, sales [illegible] tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at [illegible] for New ₩ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is in rather better demand, including State, Common to Prime, at [illegible]; Fancy do., [illegible], and Western, including Prime, [illegible] ₩ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,549 pkgs. Cheese is quiet at from [illegible], as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were [illegible] boxes.

RICE—Has been in some demand, including Carolina at [illegible] currency; Rangoon, [illegible] gold, ₩ lb. [illegible], in bond, at [illegible], ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been quiet and irregular, including Turk's Island, [illegible]; Cadiz, [illegible] ₩ bushel; Liverpool Ground at [illegible]; Liverpool Fine at [illegible] ₩ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, [illegible] ₩ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, [illegible]; Marshall & Worthington's do., [illegible]; Higgin's do., [illegible]; Evans', Dean's, Fenitt's, Cheshire, &c., [illegible]; Liverpool Ground, [illegible] ₩ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues in limited demand at 11c.@11½c. for Crude, and 15½c.@16½c. for pure Refined, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—There has been some inquiry for Calcutta Linseed, of which 2,500 bags have been disposed of at Boston at [illegible], gold, ₩ bushel. Other articles have been quiet. We quote: Clover at 13c.@14c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax, [illegible]; Timothy, [illegible] currency; Calcutta and Bombay Linseed at [illegible], gold, ₩ bushel.

SKINS—There has been but little movement in any description, and no change of moment has been noted in ruling values.

SOAP—Has been in light demand, including Castile at 13½c.@15c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c.; and No. 1 at 7c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been quite unsettled, including Mace at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Nutmegs at [illegible]; Cassia at [illegible]; Cloves at [illegible]; Pepper at [illegible]; Pimento at [illegible]; Ginger at [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Holders have been less eager to place their supplies of Raw Sugars, and the market has exhibited rather more steadiness on a moderately active trade, chiefly in Cuba. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10¼c.@11¾c., chiefly 10½c.@10¾c., and 2,000 boxes Havana, [illegible] ₩ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at [illegible]; fair to very good grocery grades at [illegible]; very good to choice do. at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades range from [illegible]. No. 12 Box Sugar, [illegible] ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand, ranging from [illegible], as the extremes, ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 115,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10¼c., the latter for strictly Prime City; also 40,000 lbs. Stearine at [illegible], and [illegible] lbs. Grease at [illegible] ₩ lb.

TEAS—A fair inquiry has been noted for new crop at full rates. Jobbing prices are quoted thus: Greens—Common to fair Hyson, [illegible]; good to fine do., [illegible]; extra fine to finest do., [illegible]; common to fair Young Hyson, [illegible]; good to fine do., [illegible]; extra fine to finest do., [illegible]; common to fair Gunpowder, [illegible]; good to fine do., [illegible]; extra fine to finest do., [illegible]; common to fair Imperial, [illegible]; good to fine do., [illegible]; extra fine to finest do., [illegible]; common to fair Twankay, [illegible]; good to fine, [illegible]; common to fair uncolored Japan, [illegible]; good to fine do., [illegible]; extra fine to finest do., [illegible]; common to fair Oolong, [illegible]; good to fine do., [illegible]; extra fine to finest do., [illegible]; common to fair Souchong, [illegible]; good to fine do., [illegible]; extra fine to finest do., [illegible] ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet since our last. Sales having been confined to 60 hhds. Kentucky at [illegible]; 100 cases Seed Leaf, [illegible]; and 150 bales Havana, [illegible], gold in bond, to [illegible] currency, free, ₩ lb. We quote thus: Common Lugs, [illegible]; Good Lugs, [illegible]; Common Leaf, [illegible]; Medium Leaf, [illegible]; Good Leaf, [illegible]; Fine Leaf, [illegible]; Selections, [illegible]; Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, [illegible]; Binders and Seconds, [illegible]; Wrappers, [illegible]; Fine Wrappers, [illegible]; New-York State Fillers, [illegible]; Average Lots, [illegible]; Wrappers, [illegible]; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, [illegible]; Average Lots, [illegible]; Wrappers, [illegible]; Havana Tobacco thus: Common, [illegible]; Good, [illegible]; Fine, [illegible]; Yara—I Cut, [illegible]; II Cut, [illegible]; Average Lots, [illegible]; Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, [illegible], in bond; Good and Fine, [illegible], in bond; Bright Work—Common and Medium, [illegible], in bond; Good and Fine, [illegible], in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 475 bbls., in lots, at $1 [illegible] ₩ gallon. The receipts have been [illegible] bbls.

WHALEBONE—Of the week's business Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. remark: "There have been sold 3,000 lbs. Arctic, 87c., gold, for home use. We quote: Arctic, 88c.@87c.; Northwest, 85c.; South Sea, 78c., gold. Stock Jan. 1, 1870, [illegible] lbs. Sales, home use, 3,000 lbs. Stock at date, in first hands, [illegible] lbs. Stock at date, in speculators' hands, 27,000 lbs."

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull but steady, as a rule, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements have been [illegible] bales Cotton at [illegible] by sail and [illegible] by steam, ₩ lb.; [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible], by steam, ₩ bushel; [illegible] tierces Beef and [illegible] pkgs. Hams, on private terms. To Glasgow, by steam, part at [illegible] ₩ bbl. For London, [illegible] bbls. Flour, part at [illegible]. For Glasgow, by steam, 15,000 bushels Wheat at [illegible] ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a British bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at about [illegible] ₩ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, a Norwegian bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For [illegible], an American brig of 250 tons capacity, on private terms. For Cuba and back, an American bark, 380 tons capacity, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—[illegible], Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welsh, Coman, Gunther, O'Brien, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham and Long—[illegible].

The minutes of meeting held January third were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Rev. Francis Marechall, on behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd, for a donation to enable the managers to complete their building.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of the officers of the Social Science Society for permission to use some of the public buildings belonging to the Corporation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Miller—

That permission be given to Tiffany & Co. to construct vaults south side of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, upon payment to the City of seventy-five cents per square foot.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

That Frank Devlin be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Benjamin Todd, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Miller—

That curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged four feet in width, in Mangin-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Barker—

That the Clerk of the Common Council appoint an additional clerk, to be known as Eighth Assistant Clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Murray—

That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That [illegible] be laid in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That [illegible]-street, from [illegible] to Houston-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That the Street Commissioner furnish the Police Justices with badges, batons and staves of office.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

That Counsel to the Corporation take measures to have Canal-street, north side, between Mott and Mulberry streets widened and straightened.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, and also Forty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

That two lamps be placed in front of the Episcopal Church in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue.

By the President—

That the Comptroller insert in his financial estimates the sum of three thousand dollars for the Cosmopolitan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That George W. Docherty be paid one thousand five hundred dollars for extra services as redemption clerk in Bureau of Arrears.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That the Comptroller purchase premises number eleven Oak-street, for additional accommodations for Fourth Precinct Police.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That John Snedecor be paid six hundred and twenty-five dollars for services.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That permission be given to owners of property on Seventy-sixth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag at their own expense.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That lamp-posts be placed on east side of Second-avenue, thirty feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Woltman—

That the Street Commissioner have the lamp posts inside of the railing of Tompkins-square raised and reset at distances of seventy-five feet, and lamps lighted. Also to have the lamps repaired and the square properly lighted at night time.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That Nineteenth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh-avenue, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That John Kerrigan be appointed to supervise and prepare for publication all papers approved by the Mayor, at the same salary now paid to Sixth Assistant Clerk.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

That the Clerk of the Common Council compile the Manual for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy; that fifteen thousand copies be printed, five thousand for the Board of Aldermen, and five thousand for the Board of Assistant Aldermen, one thousand for the Mayor, and four thousand for the Clerk of the Common Council, and appropriating five thousand dollars to pay for the compiling and supervision of the work.

Which was laid over.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1870.

The President announced the following as the Standing Committees for the year 1870:

Arts and Sciences.
Alderman Cregier,
Alderman Miller,
Alderman Moore.

Charities and Donations.
Alderman Gunther,
Alderman Hughes,
Alderman Woltman.

Croton Aqueduct.
Alderman Miller,
Alderman Long,
Alderman Murray.

Ferries.
Alderman Murray,
Alderman Croker,
Alderman Welsh.

Finance.
Alderman Moore,
Alderman Murray,
Alderman Coman,
Alderman Croker,
Alderman Long.

Lamps and Gas.
Alderman Long,
Alderman Cunningham,
Alderman Jackson.

Lands and Places.
Alderman Welsh,
Alderman Murray,
Alderman Scannell.

Law Department.
Alderman Jackson,
Alderman McKiever,
Alderman Gunther.

Markets.
Alderman O'Brien,
Alderman Cuddy,
Alderman Barker.

Ordinances.
Alderman Dimond,
Alderman Welsh,
Alderman Moore.

Printing and Advertising.
Alderman Croker,
Alderman Reilly,
Alderman O'Brien.

Public Health.
Alderman Hughes,
Alderman Dimond,
Alderman Cunningham.

Railroads.
Alderman Barker,
Alderman Hughes,
Alderman Murray.

Repairs and Supplies.
Alderman Scannell,
Alderman McKiever,
Alderman Woltman.

Roads.
Alderman Cunningham,
Alderman Jackson,
Alderman O'Brien.

Salaries and Offices.
Alderman McKiever,
Alderman Cuddy,
Alderman Croker.

Streets.
Alderman Reilly,
Alderman Croker,
Alderman Gunther.

Street Pavements.
Alderman Cuddy,
Alderman Long,
Alderman O'Brien.

Street Openings.
Alderman Woltman,
Alderman Reilly,
Alderman Scannell.

Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Alderman Coman,
Alderman Hughes,
Alderman Barker.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, being his annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—[illegible].

The minutes of meeting held January third were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That the Comptroller draw a warrant for one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents in favor of Saint Columba's Church, West Twenty-fifth-street, to pay taxes and assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

That both sides of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River, be curbed, guttered and flagged four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Shelley—

That crosswalks be laid on First and Second avenues, on intersection One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brien—

That a receiving basin and culvert be built north-west corner Mott and Prince streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

That the *Irish Tribune* be appointed a Corporation paper.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

That gas mains be laid and lamps lighted in Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To procure badge and staves of office for members of Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, To compensate J. R. Fellows for services rendered and expenses incurred in defending [illegible].

Referred to Committee on Law.

The President announced the following as the Standing Committees of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the year 1870:

Arts and Sciences.
Edward Schlichting,
Isaac Robinson,
Charles Feltner.

Assessments.
Joseph Hoffman, Jr.,
Bartholomew McDonald,
John Shelley.

Croton Aqueduct Department.
James Healy,
Edward Costello,
John Galvin.

Donations.
John Shelley,
Edward Costello,
Thomas Mulligan.

Ferries.
John Galvin,
Patrick Gibney,
Michael Fay.

Finance.
Nicholas Haughton,
Peter Seery,
Isaac Robinson,
Henry Rogers,
Patrick Lysaght.

Lamps and Gas.
Henry Rogers,
Nicholas Haughton,
Hulet Odell.

Lands and Places.
Lawrence E. Hill,
Michael Fay,
John Hampson.

Law Department.
Isaac Robinson,
Peter Seery,
Thomas Mulligan.

Markets.
Charles Feltner,
Patrick Gibney,
Hugh O'Brien.

National Affairs.
Patrick Gibney,
John Hampson,
James Healy,
Henry Rogers,
Edward Costello.

Ordinances.
Hugh O'Brien,
Edward Schlichting,
Lawrence E. Hill.

Printing and Advertising.
Nicholas Haughton,
Patrick Lysaght,
John Galvin.

Public Health.
Thomas Mulligan,
Michael Fay,
Henry Rogers.

Public Buildings.
Michael Fay,
Hulet Odell,
Charles Feltner.

Roads.
Bartholomew McDonald,
John Shelley,
Peter Seery.

Railroads.
Henry Rogers,
Edward Costello,
John Galvin,
Michael Fay,
John Hampson.

Repairs and Supplies.
Peter Seery,
Nicholas Haughton,
Patrick Lysaght.

Salaries and Offices.
Lawrence E. Hill,
Hugh O'Brien,
Joseph Hoffman, Jr.

Sewers.
Hulet Odell,
James Healy,
Lawrence E. Hill.

Streets.
Patrick Gibney,
Patrick Lysaght,
John Galvin.

Street Assessments.
John Hampson,
Henry Rogers,
Edward Schlichting.

Street Openings.
Peter Seery,
Thomas Mulligan,
Hulet Odell.

Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Edward Costello,
John Shelley,
Patrick Lysaght,
[illegible],
John Hampson.

Joint Committee on Accounts.
James Healy,
Henry Rogers,
Hugh O'Brien.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, near Prince-st.
RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th-av., corner 23d-st.
ELVINA, SPITALFIELDS WEAVER, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Lingard and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, 24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal-st.
TOM AND JERRY, IRISH OUTLAW, ROBERT MACAIRE, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

THE TAMMANY, 14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE. By the New-York Conservatory of Music.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The excitement in Paris over the tragedy in which Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE bore so prominent a part continued yesterday. The version given to the public, on the authority of the Prince, represents him as having been assailed by M. VICTOR NAIR, by striking him in the face, whereupon the Prince, who had his hand on his pistol in his pocket, at once shot him. FONVILLE, who accompanied M. NAIR, is represented to have crouched behind a chair and from that position to have aimed a pistol at the Prince, but missed fire, and then to have fled on being fired at by the Prince. The Chambers have been convoked as a High Court of Justice to try the Prince on a charge of homicide. The office of the Marseillaise, M. ROCHEFORT's journal, has been seized by the Government. The subject of the homicide came up in the Corps Legislatif, on a proposition that members of the Imperial family should be rendered amenable to the law, when M. OLLIVIER uttered a menace that the Government from justice, law and moderation, might, if forced, become power. A demand was made for the arraignment of M. ROCHEFORT for outrage against the Emperor. It was referred to a committee....A London dispatch says that negotiations to consolidate the interests of the Anglo-American and French Cable Companies are progressing favorably; and that, in the event of their failure, the receipts of both will be capitalized and the profits divided on an agreed basis....A scheme for an international workingmen's exhibition, to be held in London, was matured on Monday night....Some property of the late Mr. PEABODY, near Stockwell, England, has been seized by the Crown, on the ground that Mr. PEABODY was an alien. The Probate Court takes the same view. ....A crisis is said to be imminent in the Austrian Cabinet....Changes have been made in the Greek Cabinet.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Senator SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill as a substitute for all the propositions relating to the national currency, which provides that the three per cents shall be taken up and forty-five millions of national bank circulation be issued in their place, and distributed proportionately among the States which have the smallest proportion under the existing distribution. Also, for free banking on a gold basis. Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to be introduced to authorize the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments. The Virginia bill came up on the motion of Mr. WILSON to postpone. This, after debate, was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 28. The amendment of Mr. DRAKE, to deprive the State of representation in the event of the Legislature rescinding its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, then coming up, was debated, but not acted upon.

The Virginia question was brought before the House immediately after the reading of the journal. The Reconstruction Committee reported General PAINE's bill, which enforces the third section of the Fifteenth Amendment relative to the oaths, legalizes the election of United States Senators, and prohibits any discrimination in legislation or rights on the score of race or color. This was made the special order for to-day. Several bills of minor importance were introduced and reported from committees, then the House went into Committee of the Whole and listened to a speech from Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, on the report of Commissioner WELLS, which he criticised and generally objected to.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President announced the Standing Committees. Several bills were introduced, and the Senate at an early hour adjourned.

In the Assembly the Speaker announced the Standing Committees of that body. Bills were introduced to provide for an additional Police Court in New-York; to extend the time for collecting excise fees in New-York, and for other purposes. The Railroad Committee was instructed to inquire into the rates of fare on the New-York street railroads. The bills relating to the Conspiracy law were taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the first was amended so as simply to repeal the clause in the Revised Statutes relating to trade and commerce. This bill was advanced to a third reading, which was ordered for to-day, and the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Havana dispatch says many engagements have occurred recently near Puerto Principe between the troops and the insurgents, and that many of the latter were surrendering.

The West Virginia Legislature will meet on Monday, Jan. 17.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a message vetoing the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to rehear ROLLIN WHITE's application for extension of letters patent for improvements in pistols.

The Boston Chief of Police reports 2,000 liquor shops in operation the past year in defiance of the Prohibitory law.

The Convention to amend the Constitution of Tennessee reassembled at Nashville yesterday, when all the members and officers took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and discharge their duty faithfully. Amendments to the Constitution were submitted forbidding slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, and prohibiting the passage of any law recognizing property in man; also, conferring the right to vote on all male citizens who have paid a poll tax.

An unknown man attempted to poison himself in Palmyra, N. Y., yesterday, but the poison was treated with antidotes. He had taken the precaution to erase his name from all his memoranda.

The stockholders of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad met at Mayville, N. Y., yesterday and elected a Board of Directors, who in turn chose the following officers: M. P. BEMUS, President and Treasurer; THOMAS STRUTHERS, Vice-President, and DANIEL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

On Monday night, while Père CHINIQUY was speaking in the French Protestant Church in Montreal, a crowd outside disturbed the exercises by shouting and hooting, and then threw stones through the windows. They were driven off by the Police. No one was injured.

The National Rubber Works, of Bristol, R. I., took fire yesterday, and assistance was sent for from Providence. The amount of damage was not known at 1 o'clock this morning.

Two blocks were burned in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, yesterday, involving a loss of from $300,000 to $500,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dealers in leaf tobacco through commission agents are liable to the special tax of $25.

LOCAL.

The German Liederkranz Society held their annual meeting at their hall last night, when the regular reports were made and new officers elected for the ensuing year.

The "Old Ninth Class Association of Public School No. 3" celebrated their annual reunion very agreeably at Delmonico's last evening.

The election of directors for the Ninth National Bank took place yesterday. After a somewhat stormy discussion, the Vyse ticket was elected by two-thirds of the stockholders.

Detectives LYON and KING, of the Tenth Ward Police, succeeded in arresting, last night, ABRAHAM KELLER, of No. 133 Norfolk-street, and his son MORRIS, on a charge of causing the death of OSTERICHER. Both of the prisoners admitted their participation in the mêlée in which the deceased received his wounds.

Several bold offenders came before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and were punished in a rigorous manner.

Justices DOWLING and BIXBY heard several interesting complaints in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Among the complainants was an old resident of this City, aged 103 years, who was an officer in the English Navy during the war of 1812.

Yesterday a contract for laying the Nicolson pavement in Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Ninetieth-street, at $5 per square yard, was awarded to the Nicolson Pavement Company by the Croton Department. The total amount of the contract is $190,125. Contracts for laying the Seeley, Robbins, and other pavements were awarded at the same time.

The new sub-marine drill, designed for work at Hell Gate, by General NEWTON, has been put afloat and is now on trial over Diamond reef.

On Monday night a building used as a restaurant on the wharf at Greenpoint, was upset and thrown into the harbor by a party of lawless characters. It was owned by a poor widow woman named DARBY.

Mr. Boutwell's Plea for Oppressive Taxation.

We cannot congratulate Mr. BOUTWELL on the conclusiveness of his argument in behalf of the maintenance of the present rate of taxation. His horror of national indebtedness may be as wholesome as it is sincere; but when he proposes to exact from the people an enormous annual surplus for the sole purpose of liquidating obligations long in advance of their maturity, he commits himself to a policy which has neither expediency nor justice to sustain it.

It is not necessary to elaborate hypotheses and calculations to prove that the country is abundantly able to sustain the debt that has been incurred in a patriotic cause. Nobody that we know of doubts the ability of the United States in due time to fulfill all its obligations with comparative ease. The debt, large as it is, ceases to be formidable when compared with our resources. It does not follow, however, that we are able, or should be asked, to discharge this debt at once, or within a brief period. As a matter of equity, a burden incurred in the promotion of national unity may be to some extent transferred to those who come after us. This generation has borne its share. It has sustained the brunt of a colossal conflict at a cost which is very imperfectly represented by the present amount of bonded indebtedness. It has, in truth, strained itself in the effort, and now requires rest and recuperation. Its industry is demoralized, and its trade is fettered by the taxes which Mr. BOUTWELL would perpetuate. Every interest is suffering; and there are interests which oppressive taxation is crushing out of existence. The cry for relief, therefore, ought not to be confounded with that "ignorant impatience of taxation" which exasperated King GEORGE's apologists, and against which Mr. BOUTWELL levels his invective. It is in this instance, a cry uttered by a people who have demonstrated their willingness to incur any needful sacrifice, but who protest against being sacrificed for the exemplification of the Secretary's doctrine of "national financial independence." The payment of debt years before it is due is not an exercise which a people who for nine years have patiently endured the exhausting penalties of war, should now be invited to continue.

There is confusion, too, in Mr. BOUTWELL's ideas in regard to the "national financial independence." We might have that, if it were possible to pay off the whole principal of the debt,—though something not unlike beggary would be one of the results of the process. But the Secretary's main reliance is upon funding,—the substitution of a lower for a higher rate of interest. And we apprehend that there is little probability of effecting the change without the help of foreign capital. On this continent four per cent. is not likely to be an acceptable rate of interest among those who aim at the profitable use of money. The railway loans now upon this market are, without exception, predicated upon a much higher value of money; and in the West and South its value is still greater. Admitting, then, the possibility of forcing upon the national banks a four or four-and-a-half per cent. bond as the basis of their circulation, the fact remains that for a large proportion of the issue a market must be sought in Europe. The proposition to make interest payable at the financial centres of Europe is a confession of this reliance,—a circumstance that is fatal to the theory of "national financial independence."

Nor can we forget that, in his eagerness to anticipate the bonded indebtedness, Mr. BOUTWELL ignores the greenback indebtedness, whose depreciation affects industry and trade far more injuriously than the whole burden of the bonds. Next to reduced taxation, the restoration of a sound convertible currency is the great want of the country; and its realization is a problem requiring all the knowledge, the skill, the judgment which the Treasury can command.

Again, Mr. BOUTWELL is somewhat disingenuous in his statement of the issue between those who, with himself, would continue the present rate of taxation solely with a view to the payment of unmatured debt, and those who would comply with the demand for reduced taxation. As he represents the case, it is a contest for debt or no debt. But this version does injustice to the Republican Press and the people, by whom relief from taxation is sought. They are content that the sinking fund shall continue. They concede that the influence of that fund upon the public credit is beneficial; and, with hardly an exception, they favor the appropriation of twenty or twenty-five millions annually for the purposes of the fund. Mr. BOUTWELL, on the other hand, would expend a hundred millions yearly in the purchase of bonds. The difference, therefore, is one of degree, which in this case is the equivalent of time; for the sinking fund, if kept up at the present rate, will liquidate the entire bonded debt within a period which should satisfy every reasonable champion of "national financial independence."

There is, however, this material difference between the Secretary and the people: He would extort an annual surplus of a hundred millions until funding be effected; they would apply three-fourths of that amount to the diminution of burdens that are now oppressive. In other words, he would squeeze out of the taxpayers' pockets, every year for a series of years, a hundred millions more than the sum needed to meet the current expenditures of the Government, with the view of saving eighteen or twenty millions by funding—at a date uncertain. The people would secure an immediate saving of seventy-five millions or more, and at the same time feel assured that funding will more certainly follow national prosperity than any conceivable surplus purchased at the cost of an impoverished industry and an embarrassed commerce.

So far as funding is concerned there is but one opinion as to its desirableness. It is hoped for, sooner or later, as a means of obviating certain financial difficulties and rendering possible a larger reduction of taxation. The debatable question is, how may funding best be promoted? Come when it may, it must be preceded by the reëstablishment of public confidence. There must be perfect confidence in the national faith here,—and the confidence must be felt abroad as well as at home. Now what are the most trustworthy conditions of public confidence? Mr. BOUTWELL insists that they are all found in a large surplus revenue. We contend that the worth of a surplus, as a source of confidence, is measured by the content and prosperity which it represents. Where it proceeds from a fiscal system wisely organized and honestly administered, with labor well-to-do and in demand, and with trade active under circumstances favorable to its profitableness,—a surplus is undoubtedly a thing to which a Secretary of the Treasury may point with pride. But if it proceeds—as Mr. BOUTWELL's hundred million surplus would proceed—from a trade crippled by vexations, imposts and restrictions, from an industry impoverished by exactions and suffering from the depression incident to the present condition of affairs. Then a surplus indicates the reverse of thrift and prosperity: it tells of hardships which cannot last, and a fiscal administration which begets popular discontent. Such a surplus, so acquired, is an element of danger to the public credit,—not the source of confidence which Mr. BOUTWELL portrays as the forerunner of a successful funding scheme.

We submit, then, that an immediate reduction of taxation to the extent, at least, of seventy-five millions, may by judicious measures be made the means of strengthening the public credit. In the first place, it will remove widespread discontent,—a discontent which Mr. BOUTWELL quietly ignores, but which is as prevalent as it is natural. In the next place, well-considered reduction—reduction in the interest of the people rather than of monopolies—will greatly contribute to the restoration of prosperity to trade and industry. It will cheapen the cost of production, will impart fresh life to decaying trades, will lessen the cost of transportation, and will add to the substantial comfort of all classes. It will enlarge the volume of domestic products available for exportation, and will thus contribute to a more healthy commercial relation with foreign countries. And it will effectually controvert the opinion, now fast gaining ground, that the machinery of legislation and of the Treasury is worked in the interest of special classes, not of the people. These being among the prospective results of reduced taxation, it may be relied upon as a potent auxiliary to other methods of cultivating public confidence.

The Persecution of Virginia.

When the people of the United States resolved to suppress insurrection, they did not also intend to pursue conquered States with undying hostility. "Prove your loyalty," they said to these communities, "and we shall be glad once more to see you standing side by side with us in the Union." But there are extremists among us who would practically keep the country in perpetual disunion. Party warfare is so fascinating in their eyes that even a State is not too large a bone of contention to satisfy them. Nearly five years have passed since the rebels laid down their arms, and still Virginia, having satisfied all reasonable demands upon her, is denied admission to Congress—not because the people at large have willed it so, but because a few turbulent spirits are determined to keep an old wound open until doomsday, if they can manage to do it.

The Republican Press unanimously calls for the prompt restoration of Virginia to its full rights as a State. It makes this demand in the interests of the whole people, which are contemptuously disregarded by the advocates of a bitter and uncompromising policy. No pretext has been advanced for the continued exclusion of Virginia which will bear a moment's examination. The bill introduced by Mr. FARNSWORTH yesterday, would, we believe, be accepted without hesitation by the Republican Governor of Virginia, and by the Committee from that State now assembled in Washington. Under the provisions of the measure in question only one member in the entire Legislature of Virginia would be incapacitated from sitting. The provisions are stringent enough to deprive every disloyal citizen of civil privileges. The preamble of the bill itself admits that the people of Virginia have "adopted a Constitution republican in form, and, by its provisions, assuring the equality of right in all citizens of the United States before the law." The Committee on Reconstruction, from which the measure proceeds, has doubtless satisfied itself by searching inquiries on this important point. We have, then, a State proved to be loyal kept forcibly out of the Union by the obstinacy and folly of a few bigots, who manage to frighten or cajole the "weaker brethren." It is impossible that such a proceeding can have the support of the nation at large.

To-day the bill referred to is to be made a "special order," and in one way or other its fate must be decided. We earnestly trust that moderation will at length prevail over the fanaticism which would keep us in a state of war five years after the restoration of peace. Senator STEWART very truly remarked the day before yesterday that the authority of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government "did not imply the right of Congress to compel a State to belong to the Republican Party." It seems to us that the State cannot be kept out of the Union any longer except by subterfuge and dishonesty. By all means let us now have an end to this controversy. There are plenty of other subjects to occupy the attention of Congress. If Mr. FARNSWORTH's bill is not passed, the public will certainly expect to have more cogent reasons assigned for the refusal than any which have yet been offered.

Our New Possessions—The Chances of Acquisition.

The foothold in the West Indies which has long been an object of quest by the United States is now in a fair way of attainment. The Babcock-Gautier treaty for the cession of San Domingo is before the Senate, with the chances in favor of its ratification. Will it also be ratified by the island? Will that popular vote, which is nominated in the treaty as needful to its becoming of full and binding effect, result in a majority for annexation?

This is one of the interesting queries of the hour. Weighing all the chances, it seems to us that the islanders will affirm the treaty. We are mindful that ever since the Spring of 1867 the little Republic has been rent in twain by civil strife over this very issue. We recall that CABRAL, once President, and now a powerful rebel, has rested his cause mainly on this ground. We are aware that this chieftain still hovers on the western frontiers, at the head of some four or five hundred Cacos, bent on deposing BAEZ; that General LUPERON, now at Turk's Island, declares that SAGET and his men are still in full sympathy with CABRAL, and that, so soon as SALNAVE is effectually done for, he will have the entire Haytian force at his disposal, including the fleet that lately defeated SALNAVE at Port-au-Prince. We do not lose sight of any of these facts, nor of the likelihood that the business now in hand will prove the signal for a storm of revolt from the Haytian insurgents.

But, on the other hand, let us put in array the favoring facts, and see what sort of show they make. In the first place, the administration is thought to be a unit in favor of annexation, being moved thereto by strong persuasives—partly an empty purse, and partly their precarious tenure of office. BAEZ, like Barkis, is "willin'," and, indeed, very anxious. So, certainly, is GAUTIER who has acted as Commissioner, and shown promptness and a conciliatory spirit, together with DEL MONTE, with HUNGRIA, and with CURIEL, who, as Secretary of the Treasury, is deeply versed in the mystery of negative quantities. BAEZ had found it needful for political effect to let the impression prevail, last Spring, that he was opposed to annexation; but he really is its strongest advocate. Rather than not come into the Union at all, the Dominican Administration consented to have the island introduced as a Territory. We think, therefore, that we may count on the Executive patronage being wholly thrown in favor of the treaty.

Next we come to the leading public men. We know already the feeling of Messrs. FABENS and GAHR. The Church dignitaries are not to be considered; and our Washington correspondent tells us that their leader, Don DOMINGO LA ROCHE, one of the most influential citizens in the Republic, (and the reputed owner of one-seventh of it,) expressed to General BABCOCK the strongest desire for annexation, and his willingness to use his great influence in the prevailing Church to that end. Then we approach the Senate, composed of the representatives from the seven provinces—this body ratified the treaty at once. Finally, as to the cities, the new treaty is with them the all-absorbing topic, and in San Domingo City, Samana, Porto Platte, Santiago, and all the considerable towns, the feeling of the citizens is strong for the Union. The opposition comes from the rural districts, where the people, being densely ignorant, fancy that this whole thing is a sinister move, designed to sell the people into slavery, and to put the Republic under a worse than Spanish yoke. But it is clear that, as the population is only about 150,000, the classes already named can control a majority vote; and with BAEZ and his Ministers active in spreading information, and in taking care that a really just vote is polled, there is no doubt that the returns made by him to us will show a handsome majority for annexation. CABRAL, too, is hardly a power to be feared. His day has gone by. He may muster a few wretched Cacos to his standard, but, when once the treaty is consummated, a garrison at Samana would make short work with them. And the same may be said of the "war vessels" of the Haytians which LUPERON now claims will soon be at the disposal of the Dominican insurgents.

The Telegraph Troubles.

There is now a good prospect that the telegraph difficulties will pass off without any serious disturbance of the public business or convenience. The Western Union Company has shown itself master of the situation. Three operators in New-York returned to work on Monday, and, for aught we know, others may have followed suit yesterday either here or in other places. The Company has wisely avoided acrimony, and has taken matters very coolly and in good temper, so that it is able to meet those who return in a friendly spirit, without restraint on either side. The main inconvenience of the strike has been felt by people in the coastwise cities south of Richmond, though it has not damaged the business transacted with important distant points like New-Orleans and Havana. Even this temporary trouble is now nearly removed; and as for the operating force between New-York and Washington, it was probably never better than now. The fullness of the Washington dispatches yesterday and to-day, on the reassembling of Congress, has been quite noticeable. Had there been weakness anywhere it would have shown itself most noticeably there; and the conclusion we arrive at is that the Western Union Company is in full control of its own business.

This, of course, is just what the leading spirits among the strikers do not like. For, extraordinary as it may appear, the strikers accept the issue, whether the Company, which has a large amount of capital involved, and which has organized its business thoroughly, shall now manage the business for itself or let others manage for it. This is certainly all the card from the operators, which we published yesterday, can mean. It complains of the reduction of tolls—a measure demanded again and again by the people, and urged upon the Company—on the ground that this low tariff will "destroy all opposition." And it is on this ground that the operators hope for public sympathy. If reducing the tariff of charges be, as the operators declare, "a dishonorable warfare upon the public and upon opposition lines," all we can say is that, as a part of the public, we wish the same "dishonorable warfare" might be practiced by a good many other public companies, such as railroads, steamers and express lines. They could take with advantage a leaf out of this chapter of "warfare against competition."

Meanwhile, however, the question reverts, how the dissatisfied operators have come to be the guardians of the public interests, in the way of preserving high tolls. The answer is that they think a reduction of tolls will be followed by a reduction of salaries. In other words they, operators and employes scattered through the country over thousands of miles, propose that they shall first be consulted before the Company makes any change in its business policy. The proposition they make is substantially that the Company shall no longer retain the management and control of its own property, but shall surrender it unconditionally to the caprice of an outside organization. We hardly think the business men of the community, or any people who know the labor involved in laying and establishing a complete system of telegraphy across a continent, will sympathize with this modest request.

It was this outside organization, called the "League," which persistently declared that a movement for the reductions of salaries had been "going on for some time" on the Pacific coast, and that these reductions were to be continued all over the country. The Company has denied that these were the facts, or that this was its intention; and certainly the Company ought to know what it has done and intends to do. It seems to us that the outside organization arrogates to itself a power of decision in the premises which is not based on any substantial authority.

The cable informs us this morning that an arrangement for the consolidation of the French and English companies is "progressing favorably." We are sorry to hear it. The creation of a monopoly is never to the interest of the public. While there are two cables, competition will always secure a tolerably good service at fair rates. The Anglo-American Cable lowered its tariff as soon as it was seen that the French line would undoubtedly be successful. Now they are to be amalgamated. The shareholders may like it; but they had better not consider that all fear of competition is past. Any attempt to increase the present rates would soon tempt some one to lay down another cable, and one line cannot go on swallowing up all the rest forever.

Mr. FECHTER has no reason to complain of his first reception by a New-York audience. It was enough to stir the coldest heart to hear the repeated bursts of applause which welcomed the stranger to the American boards. Fair play towards members of the profession which Mr. FECHTER adorns may now safely be looked for on either side of the Atlantic. Miss BATEMAN has always received as hearty a greeting in England as she could possibly meet with here. At this moment Mr. CLARKE, an American comedian, is receiving nightly applause at a metropolitan theatre. Nowhere has Mr. JEFFERSON's talents met with heartier recognition than in London. The manager of one of our oldest theatres has been offered a princely sum to play in the same city. The old spirit of jealous "exclusivism" is dead, and true merit is certain to receive its reward wherever it may be exhibited.

One of the papers which has been crying out for the recognition of Cuba came out yesterday with a leading article in a totally different tone. It said: "Facts convince us that in the whole history of revolutions, the Cuban insurgents have proved the feeblest and least effective of all revolutionists." Again it remarks: "With all the help they have received, they have bungled and failed." Quite true—but now will some one prove that the paper which writes thus has been "bought," or is connected by some sort of family ties with somebody or other who has a friend in the Cabinet? That is the only way to account for any expression of opinion which is adverse to the "Cuban cause."

According to the old maxim of the cynic, it ought to be very consoling to us to observe that there are brawls going on somewhere else in the world besides New-York. We have been distinguishing ourselves so much lately in this direction that we can afford to treat the latest "sensation" from Paris with quiet indifference. Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON—a son of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who was brother of NAPOLEON I.—felt himself aggrieved by HENRY ROCHEFORT. Two members of that journalist's staff called upon the Prince, presumably to arrange a meeting. If we may accept the Prince's statement, they evidently went to the house determined to insult him. The Prince said to them, "It is ROCHEFORT and not his creatures that I seek"—a perfectly intelligible ground to take, seeing that ROCHEFORT has bitterly insulted all the members of the NAPOLEON family, male and female. After a few more words, one of the journalists slapped the Prince in the face. The Prince instantly drew a revolver and shot him dead. Such a fate is necessarily always "on the cards" for men who commit personal assaults, and probably if the facts are precisely as stated, public opinion will not condemn the Prince very severely. Is it as necessary to go armed in Paris as it is nowadays in New-York? ROCHEFORT's paper has been seized—if it were suppressed altogether the cause of journalism or of liberty would not suffer. ROCHEFORT is a charlatan, and not a very valiant charlatan, or he would have responded to the Prince's challenge himself, instead of allowing his subordinates to take the quarrel on their shoulders.

They used to call Lord PALMERSTON the Bishop-maker. But Mr. GLADSTONE's luck passes all precedent. He has been in office a little over a year, and already seven mitres have fallen into his hands. The Bishop of Manchester has resigned, and the Premier must look round for a successor. What a gentle flutter of expectancy must agitate the clerical breast in England at this moment! Perhaps Mr. GLADSTONE will now let his blessing fall upon the ranks of the orthodox, still sorely afflicted by the appointment of Dr. TEMPLE. It may be for the convenience of such of our readers as take an interest in the Protestant Episcopal Church if we enumerate the five appointments already made at Mr. GLADSTONE's nomination: Dr. WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford, transferred to Winchester; Rev. J. F. MACKARNESS, made Bishop of Oxford; Dr. TEMPLE, Exeter; Venerable Lord A. HERVEY, Bath and Wells; Dr. MOBERLEY, Salisbury. To each of these Sees a salary of £5,000 a year is attached, while Manchester is worth £4,200 a year.

Of course a quiet child is a great blessing. Very few people can patiently abide a crying infant, except the parents, and there are times when that kind of music palls even upon their prejudiced ears. At such times many worthy persons are disposed to make anxious inquiries concerning the efficacy of Mrs. Windslow's "soothing syrup." If they ask a candid druggist he will tell them that the "syrup" in question is composed in large part of morphine, and that a dose for an infant three months old, as prescribed by the female quack's printed directions, contains the equivalent of ten drops of laudanum. A physician declares that hundreds of children must perish annually through this preparation being administered to them. Will parents make a mental note of this? Avoid Mrs. Windslow's "soothing syrup" as you would the poison bottle. Better put up with a child's crying than become the poor little creature's assassin.

The Boston and Portland newspapers never could agree as to the merits of the two cities as maritime ports, and probably never will. But it does seem a little out of the usual bounds of controversy to make a quarrel about the selection of Portland as a landing place for the remains of Mr. PEABODY. There is really nothing of which Boston need be jealous, nor of which Portland need boast, in the matter. Massachusetts will give the final resting place to her noble son, and may well afford to acquiesce in any arrangements previously fixed, even though a rival city be the first point of American soil at which the funeral *cortège* shall be formed. Let debates about Boston "shoals, and bars, and clam-banks," on the one hand, and Portland snowstorms "fir trees and blue noses," on the other, go on until the "crack of doom"—but preserve something like a decent reverence for the dead, by not wrangling about his burial.

We have already condemned the aspersions which have been wantonly cast by a small section of the Press on a distinguished lawyer of this City—singled out for attack solely on account of his family relations with the Secretary of State. That any private gentleman should be made the scapegoat of a Government, on the sole ground that he is a connexion of a single member of that Government, is an outrage upon public propriety, and a gross abuse of the lawful functions of the Press. The assault in this instance was without a shadow of excuse or justification, and a correspondence which appears in another column will render this fact apparent even to the authors of the slanders. The Spanish Minister testifies that Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER has received only ordinary fees for the performance of arduous legal duties totally unconnected with Cuba; and it further appears that the said fees amounted to no more than $[illegible] for services rendered over a period of *three years* past. Judge PIERREPONT declares that he is familiar with the work done by Mr. WEBSTER, and that $15,000 would have been a very moderate fee in return for it. The accusation is thus conclusively shown to be a base and malicious invention from beginning to end, and the Cubans are doing no good to their cause by promoting or sanctioning a series of calumnies which must naturally excite indignation and contempt in the minds of the respectable portion of the community.

The prospects of European disarmament appear to diminish the more they are investigated, and the foreign Press is, indeed, beginning to question whether they can ever be realized. It is not alone that France wants the Rhine frontier, that Prussia is anxious to complete and Austria to hinder her consolidation programme, or that Italy still looks for the acquisition of Rome. These and other complications are, in themselves, sufficient reasons why no Power will consent to weaken its military resources—but there are others. That very public opinion which condemns the wastefulness of these vast armaments, includes a pretty sharp criticism of present systems of Government,—an opinion which, if unrestrained by the presence of overwhelming force, would in some cases find an awkward practical expression. Where, for example, would the ruling powers of Spain be, whoever they are, without the army and the fleet? What sort of tenure of his throne could NAPOLEON count on if he trusted to reforms alone for safety? Great Britain, even, cannot do without soldiers at home. There are too many political agitations there which would not be long in breaking into open disorder were not regiments and batteries quartered here and there. Unhappily, Europe is in too artificial a condition at present, both as to social and territorial arrangements, to dispense with what the people are taxed for and grumble about.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

HAMLET AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that the performance of "Hamlet," at Booth's Theatre, now begins at 7:45 instead of 8 as heretofore. The tragedy is proving, as it deserves to be, highly attractive, and will probably keep the stage for weeks to come.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The first performance of "Surf," Miss OLIVE LOGAN's new comedy, will take place at the Fifth-avenue Theatre this evening. Mr. DALY's full company will appear in the novelty, which is said to be an interesting and an amusing play, as well as an original one.

Musical.

MARIANNE STRESOW IN BROOKLYN.

A large audience, and a sympathetic and appreciative one, welcomed MARIANNE STRESOW, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Monday evening. The young violinist (she is but 12 years old) displays a wonderful proficiency, and gives promise of greater excellence. She is announced as a pupil of the celebrated JOACHIM, of Berlin, and her performance on Monday showed unusual precision and taste. The opening piece passed off somewhat tamely; but in the "Arpeggio," of VIEUXTEMPS, which came soon after, she conquered the enthusiastic applause so richly deserved. Mr. WERNER's violoncello accompaniment to the latter performance was very graceful, and the violoncello quartet, (Messrs. WERNER, MOLLENHAUER, HERMANN and C. STRESOW,) which opened the second part, was a memorable feature of the evening. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, who had been already very favorably introduced as a pianist to the public by her performances in New-York and at the Philharmonic concerts in Brooklyn, gave effective aid to the concert, as did also Mr. STEINS, whose rich and mellow baritone voice is well known and appreciated in Brooklyn. The concert was exceedingly enjoyable, and MARIANNE STRESOW would, we are sure, be heard with pleasure in New-York.

"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."

M. DUCHESNE, who will be remembered as the original *General Boum* in "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," is to benefit by a representation of that most enjoyable work at the Théâtre Français on Friday evening next. The sale of seats is now progressing, and from present indications there is reason to prophesy that the performance will be as successful in a pecuniary as in an artistic sense. M. DUCHESNE will naturally assume the part he filled here when "La Grande Duchesse" was first brought out. M. GUERREBOUCK, an excellent singer, will be *Fritz*; M. FRANCIS, an admirable low comedian, *Prince Paul*; M. GENOT, *Baron Puck*, and Mlle. RIZARELLI *La Grande Duchesse*. The full chorus last heard in the opera will coöperate with these artists, and the scenery and costumes then shown will be used. No doubt can be had, we think, as to the good results of an entertainment about which so promising an announcement can be made.

CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

A very worthy educational institution, the New-York Conservatory of Music, gives a grand musical soirée at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this night. The programme is unquestionably one of the most excellent, varied and attractive ever offered at a concert. It will be interpreted by the professors and pupils of the Conservatory.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

A grand amateur concert will be given at the Art Building, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on Thursday evening week, by Mrs. ADELE VARONA, a lady well known and highly esteemed in musical circles. The entertainment will be under the direction of Mme. GAZZANIGA-ALBITES, and the proceeds will accrue to the benefit of suffering Cuban families. Tickets may be procured of the persons interested.

The Primary Wheat Market of the World.

It is a fact, scarcely less strange than true, that the United States holds within its limits the principal wheat market of the world, and that this is to be found at a point where but thirty years ago there was only a straggling town of 5,000 or 10,000 people, and where now flourishes a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, rightly rejoicing in the sobriquet of the "Fair White City of the Lakes." The following abstract of the Milwaukee wheat trade for the year just closed, 1869, is taken from the *Daily Wisconsin*. The figures speak for themselves:

"We give to-day the receipts of wheat and flour for the year 1869. The figures show that Milwaukee still maintains the reputation she has so long enjoyed of being the great primary wheat market of the world. It is with no little pride that we give the figures, for they show the proud position which Milwaukee holds as the great commercial city of the lakes.

During the year 1869 the receipts of flour by rail and steam have been a grand total of 785,[illegible] barrels.

The total receipts of wheat for the same period have been 17,[illegible] bushels. Reducing flour to wheat, we have a grand total of 21,[illegible] bushels of wheat as the receipts at the port of Milwaukee for the year 1869.

The shipments for the year 1869 have been 1,[illegible] barrels of flour, and 14,[illegible] bushels of wheat. Reducing flour to wheat, we have a grand total of shipments for the year of 20,[illegible] bushels. There are in store to-day, 1,[illegible] bushels of wheat, and, at the beginning of the year there were on hand [illegible] bushels."

Here is a total of nearly twenty-two millions of bushels, the receipts of a single year; a business that may be said to have sprung up, progressed and attained its present gigantic proportions within a single generation. Nor does there seem to be any likelihood of its falling off. On the contrary, the probabilities are all the other way. The year 1870 opens most auspiciously. The receipts of wheat show a large increase. The railroad enterprises of the State are prospering beyond any former precedent; and the indications now are that there will be a marked improvement both in the demand and price for American breadstuffs in the European markets.

Aid for the Cubans—Departure of Another Vessel.

The brig *Timothy Field*, with a Cuban crew, 2,000 muskets and eight field pieces—[illegible]-pounders—sailed from this port for a rendezvous with the *Anna*, on the evening of the 3d inst. Clearance was asked for her at the Custom House on the 31st ultimo, but the Collector refused to give it until the United States Marshal should first visit the brig and decide whether she was capacitated for carrying an expedition of men or not. The following day being New Year's and Sabbath succeeding, there was no remedy but to delay the Marshal's visit until Monday, the 3d inst. Marshal HARLOW then went on board the brig and certified that there were no accommodations for men on the vessel. The master, A. W. [illegible], then gave clearance bonds, which were also signed by Mr. GEO. BROWN. The brig sailed and will transfer her arms to the *Anna* in the neighborhood of some of the Bahama Islands.

TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Mr. Bright on Ireland—The Reforms Needed—The Three Hundred Thousand Policemen and Soldiers to be Withdrawn.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 11.—The Members of Parliament for Birmingham have addressed their constituents in the Town Hall to-night. Mr. BRIGHT made his first appearance on the platform since his entrance into the Cabinet, and he met with an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. BRIGHT said, on the subject of the Irish Church, his constituents had spoken loud enough for all to hear and for all to understand. It was one of the completest measures ever presented to the House of Commons. But difficulty occurred in the House of Lords—a place of the greatest antiquity and of the greatest influence. On this occasion there was more passion displayed than is generally seen there. The wisest reflected, and after mutual compliments the bill was passed by the Lords. The Catholic grievances were extinguished, the Irish grievances were only left now. He asked Parliament to do something for the Irish non-Catholics and land reform. The difficulties of the question appeared formidable at a distance, but were easily surmountable on approach. The state of Ireland might be painted in a few words. The land had few owners, while half of the population were tenants-at-will. The owners neglected to cultivate the soil, but faithfully collected the rents. The industry, home and life of the tenant are at his mercy, or that of his agents. The owners are of the same race as the occupiers of the soil. The only difference between them is that of treatment, of law, of politics. The Catholic tenant and the Protestant owner might be friends and yet feel the rule. Irish proprietorship is really confiscation, which is the result of conquest and is only justifiable as conquest. To this wrong penal laws have added vastly greater ones. Parliament is called upon to give right to the tenants, but save the property of the owners. All would be right if the Irish would be as eager for reform, if they were landlords, as if they were tenants. The reign of discord must be stopped. The 300,000 policemen and soldiers must be withdrawn from Ireland. The question was the hardest ever presented to the people or Parliament. The Government was preparing measures of reform, serious consideration was invoked for them. There was no party question respecting it, and a party fight would be unpatriotic. Nearly four years ago he had blamed Mr. GLADSTONE for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He had also blamed Mr. DISRAELI for not producing measures of amelioration. He knew that an unreformed Parliament must refuse action, and therefore he pressed reform, a wider franchise and freer representation. This was no class question. The will, justice and power dwelling only in the nation could treat it. He believed now great results must follow. A reform Parliament can do as much for Ireland as Ireland, if independent or an American State, could do for herself. [A voice—"No!"] Ireland now has churches and schools, and soon will have free lands and rates. Ireland is not wealthy, but we can buy from her all she has to sell, and sell to her cheaper than can any other nation. Our plans of pacification may fail. I hope not. We propose a new conquest of Ireland, without the shedding of blood. Our only weapon will be frank and generous justice, potent to reunite nations long separated by oppressive neglect. [Loud cheers.] Plans vary, some even proposing compulsion. The Government listens, and learns from discussion. Religious difficulties vanish. Nobody insists on enforcing creeds or dogmas on pupils. If the Government gives money, half of it must go to an establishment, powerful because it is a unit. Besides, a vast body must in need of teaching are of no sect. These difficulties will disappear before the cry of the people for knowledge, and soon universal education will be the law. The speaker then discussed the commercial treaty with France which he defended, presenting a variety of argument and illustrations. He admitted that if we can suppress conspiracy, banish agrarian crime, unbar the prisons, reduce the martial force, and make Ireland as tranquil as England or Scotland, something will be done to justify our statesmanship. Yet education is still untouched. There, as here, in less than three years there will be a national education by general consent. The children of the people must be educated. the French tariff was higher than than the English, but the difference was unimportant. Other nations in Europe had adopted like measures, which were big with pacific results. Under ten years of the treaty, peace and confidence unknown before between France and England had grown up. Mr. CORDEN had proved his creed that every step towards free trade is a stride towards universal peace. Mr. BRIGHT continued by an appeal and warning to the workmen of Birmingham. Our prospective policy, the speaker said, is but little. The educational measures might come at the coming session, but this was uncertain. Retrenchment if agitated was sure, but necessarily tedious if wrong is avoided, for free breakfast tables are a strong advocate. He would bid all the nation bring their wholesome products in free, but he said this as a representative and not as a Minister. Free land within ten years would be the leading question. Alteration of the land laws without diminishing any man's wealth would do much to arrest pauperism. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and the orator resumed his seat amid a great expression of enthusiasm.

The Imperial Homicide in Paris—Prince Bonaparte's Account of the Tragedy—The Matter in the Corps Legislatif—A Menace from the Government.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The city is greatly excited over the tragedy which occurred yesterday afternoon. Prince BONAPARTE's version of the unfortunate affair is furnished to the journals to-day by M. PAUL CASSAGNAC. He says the Prince made the following statement to him, on his honor:

"M. FONVILLE and M. VICTOR NOIR came to my residence with a menacing air, with their hands in their pockets, and presented a letter from M. PASCAL GROUSSETT. I said:

'It is ROCHEFORT and not his creatures that I seek.'

'Read the letter,' replied NOIR.

I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket.

'Are you responsible for it?' I asked.

At this I received a slap in the face from NOIR, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. FONVILLE crouched behind the chair, and from the protection that afforded aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room and again turned his pistol towards me. I fired at him again and he fled."....The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains a decree convoking the Chambers, for the purpose of bringing action before the High Court of Justice, to decide upon the charge of homicide against Prince BONAPARTE. The Prince, belonging to the Emperor's family, the examination must be held before this Court. The *Journal*, in its account of the transaction, says that the Minister of Justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince, but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Commissioner of the Police of Auteuil, and had been taken to the Conciergerie.... At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. GUYOT MONTPAYROUX proposed that members of the Imperial family be rendered amenable to law. He said he had no intention of creating trouble; he wished simply to do away with unlawful exceptions. M. HENRI ROCHEFORT referred in bitter terms to the murder of VICTOR NOIR. He said NOIR was one of the people, and the people should judge his murderer, who, though cousin to the Emperor, must not be allowed to escape. M. OLLIVIER, in reply, promised that they should have justice. In the course of his speech he used these words: "We are justice, law, moderation; if you force us we will be power."....A communication from the Procureur Imperial was laid before the Chamber, demanding the arraignment of Deputy HENRI ROCHEFORT for outrage against the Emperor, and for exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee....It is reported that M. OLLIVIER, with the approval of the Emperor, has issued orders permitting the free return to France of LEDRU ROLLIN and other persons in the same position....The office of the *Marseillaise* (HENRI ROCHEFORT's newspaper) has just been seized by order of the Government.

CUBA.

Fighting Near Puerto Principe—Insurgents Surrendering.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Numerous engagements between the Government troops and the insurgents are reported to have taken place near Puerto Principe and in the Cinco Villas district. The journals report that many of the insurgents are surrendering.

The Spanish Gunboats—Anxiety for Their Safety.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—The following dispatch, received by the Spanish Consul in Norfolk yesterday, shows that the greatest anxiety is felt in regard to the safety of the last squadron of the Spanish mosquito fleet:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 10, 1870.

To Duncan Robinson, Spanish Consul:

The Spanish steamship *Isabel Catolica* arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and reports that at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 9th the gunboats, thirteen of which she was convoying, were in sight. No. 20 asked for assistance at some distance from the rest, and in going to her we lost sight of the others and know nothing about them. This was the meeting place agreed upon. Telegraph to Cape Henlopen and see if they are there. COMMODORE REGALADO.

Up to 9 P. M. to-night nothing has been heard from the fleet, and whether they have been attacked by Cuban cruisers or have been lost by bad weather it is hard to say. Every effort on the part of the Consul has failed to discover the whereabouts of the fleet, and at present serious apprehensions as to their welfare are felt in Norfolk.

THE FREE LIST.

The Work of the Committee of Ways and Means—Articles Agreed on as to be Exempt from Duty Thus Far.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Ways and Means Committee are not likely to report the Tariff bill under a fortnight. The following is the free list as far as finally agreed upon to this date:

Arsenic; aconite root, leaf and bark; agaric; alkanet roots; alkenenje; albumen and lactarine; amber; ambergris; aloes; aniline oil; the salphate and carbonate of ammonia; anatto and seed rolls, or extract; antimony; ore; argols in crude state; asbestos, not manufactured; bamboos; quilla bark; Peruvian bark; Lima bark; cinchona bark; belladonna, root and leaf; free bismuth; bromine; bitter apples, berries and nuts and vegetables for dyeing; bells and broken bell metal; bolting cloths; bower, crude and calcined, and bones for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers; books, maps and charts, single copies and not for sale, and of which none are printed in the United States; burrstones, in rough or block, and not bound up into millstones; Brazil wood and logwood, and all other dye woods in sticks; bullion, gold and silver, and unmanufactured platinum; buchu leaves; cadmium; calamus; citrate of lime; dragons blood; canella bark, and other barks not otherwise provided for; cantharides; castor and cutch; catgut, unmanufactured; cochineal; cumin seed; cudbear; coins and medals, imported as objects of taste and not for sale; collections of antiquity not for sale; chalk, unmanufactured; clay, unmanufactured; coral, in rough; corkwood, or bark, in rough; cotton, unmanufactured; cornelian, unmanufactured; cryolite, unmanufactured; cuttle-fish bone; diamond dust and rough diamonds; Dutch metal in leaf or powder; crude dyes not otherwise provided for; eggs; emery, ore or rock, not pulverized; Spanish grass; patent adhesive felt for ships' bottoms; fibrin, in all forms; dressed; fresh fish for immediate consumption; fish for bait; flint and ground flint stones; flowers and plants, and leaves and roots of various kinds, for medicinal purposes; Jenison plates; glass broken in pieces and fit only for remanufacture; gambia; guano; goatskins; gums of twenty different kinds; crude gutta percha; horse hair used for weaving; horse and cow hair; uncleaned hoofs; and horses' hide cuttings for glue stock; hemlock bark, and its extract; henbane leaf; iodine in crude state; ipecac; jalap; iridium; ice; india rubber, in crude state; indigo; ivory, in raw state; jerget, unmanufactured; juniper and laurel berries; kelp and varrilla; lac, either seed, crude, stick, shell or dye; lava; lacquers; licorice root; lithograph stones, not engraved; litmus and all lichens; madder root; manuscripts; manures; manna; models of inventions; crude moss of all kinds; musk in crude state; nitrate of soda; nutgalls; nux vomica; oak bark; oakum and junk; orange and lemon peel; orchil in mead or liquid; oysters; palm and palmetto leaf, not manufactured; palm and cocoa nut oil; mother of pearl; Persian berries; personal and household effects; paintings and statuary, not brought in for sale; phosphates, plants, &c., imported by the Department of Agriculture; unground plaster of paris; platinum vases or retorts for chemical use; plumbago, potash and pearlash in crude state; pumice stone; quassia wood; rags of all kinds, and paper, waste, fit only to be used in making paper; rattans and reeds; rhubarb; resins in crude; rose leaves; rotten-stone; saffron and its flowers; sarsaparilla in crude, seaweed; sandal wood; seeds of cardamom, carroway, coriander, fennel and others, for medical use; senna, in leaves; shells of every kind, for private keeping; raw silk; shrimps; sponges; squills; brimstone in crude state; tapioca; teasles; tumeric; turtles; verdigris; wild wood or potted wood ashes and lyes; all cabinet woods not manufactured, wormseed; oxalic and several other acids.

A very large proportion of the above-named articles now pay a tariff of various rates, but yield such small returns that the aggregate of the revenue from the whole number is only about $2,750,000. Putting them on free list, while it does not greatly reduce our revenues, goes far to simplify our system, and do away with needless vexations at the Custom House. The Committee have not finished the bill, and the probabilities are that a considerable number of other articles will be added to the free list before the report is made to the House.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION AND CITY OF PARIS.

The *Union*, from Bremen, *via* Southampton Dec. 28, and the *City of Paris*, from Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, Dec. 31, reached this port yesterday, with five days later news than was previously at hand.

The text of the Emperor NAPOLEON's letter to M. OLLIVIER runs thus: "Dec. 27.—Sir: Ministers having given me their resignation, I address myself with confidence to your patriotism in order to request you will designate the persons who can, in conjunction with yourself, form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative Body and resolved to carry out in the letter as well as in the spirit the Senatus Consultum of the 8th of September. I rely upon the devotion of the Legislative Body to the great interests of the country as well as upon yours to aid me in the task I have undertaken to bring into regular working a constitutional system."

The "Petite Eglise," that is to say, the French clergy who refused in 1801 to submit to the Concordat, have just addressed to the Pope and the Council a petition and a memorial, setting forth the reasons for their conduct, and defend it. They ask the Council to recognize the justice of their resistance, and to protest against the act which constituted a violation of the immovability of the Episcopacy; they terminate by declaring themselves obedient and devoted sons of the Holy Father.

The loss of life, on Boxing Day, in front of the Bristol Theatre, was referred to in cable dispatches, and is now shown to have been caused by the trampling under foot of sixteen unfortunates by crowds rushing into the house as the doors were opened.

On the evening of Christmas Day a fire occurred in a house in Sandwich-street, Burton-crescent, London, in the course of which six persons were burnt to death—a young woman, the wife of a policeman, who had been but a few days delivered of a child, four of her children, and the daughter of a neighbor who had been spending the evening with them.

A communication from Toulon announces a grave accident in the Pyrotechnic School. Orders had been given to fix torpedos for the demolition of the arsenal-quay, and workmen were employed accordingly, when all at once a tremendous explosion took place, killing seven persons and wounding several others slightly.

The town and district of Montesche, in the Province of Aidin, near Smyrna, had been laid waste by an earthquake, which also did great damage to Marmaritza and Mula, small villages in the vicinity.

Baron DE BOURGUENEY, the French diplomat is dead. He was Plenipotentiary in the Congress of Paris, and last held office as Viennese Ambassador.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, announces the death of Commander PIETRO TENERANI, a distinguished sculptor, born at Terano, near Carrara, in 1800. He was a pupil of CANOVA and THORWALDSEN.

The *Huwudstadsbladet*, of Finland, states that a painting by REUBENS, representing a "Descent from the Cross," has been discovered in the church of Elenas.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy were announced to meet at Ancona, on Jan. 16.

The Anti-Council, recently dissolved in Rome, is to meet in September, in Switzerland.

Father HYACINTHE is reported engaged on an essay entitled *The Rôle of Religion in Democratic Societies*.

The death of Mr. CRESWICK, R. A., the well-known artist, is announced. He was aged 59 years.

A Socialist plot has been discovered in St. Petersburg.

THE ALABAMA.

Lord Clarendon on the American Claims—Excerpts from Dispatches to Minister Thornton.

In reply to the dispatch of Secretary FISH, which we published a few days ago, Lord CLARENDON has sent to Mr. THORNTON, British Minister at Washington, a number of annotations bearing upon all the points in dispute. The ground has often been traversed before, but we present a summary of Lord CLARENDON's leading objections to the Secretary's statements:

Mr. FISH recapitulates the arguments previously used by Mr. SEWARD, as to the "precipitate recognition" of belligerent rights, which, he says, "appears in its having been determined on the 6th of May, four days prior to the arrival in London of any official knowledge of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April, 1861," * * * and "signed on the 13th of May, the very day of the arrival of Mr. ADAMS, the new American Minister; as if in the particular aim of forestalling and preventing explanations on the part of the United States."

The facts are:

The President's proclamation of blockade was published April 19. Intelligence of its issue was received by telegraph (see the *Times* on the 2d of May.

It was published in the *Daily News* and other papers on the 3d of May. Mr. SEWARD, in his dispatch to Mr. ADAMS of the 12th of January, 1867, says it "reached London on the 3d of May."

A copy was received officially from Her Majesty's Consul at New-York on the 8th; another copy from Lord LYONS on the 10th. It was communicated officially by Mr. DALLAS to Lord RUSSELL on the 11th, with a copy of a circular from Mr. SEWARD to the United States' Ministers abroad, dated the 20th of April, calling attention to it, and stating the probability that attempts would be made to "fit out privateers in the ports of England for the purpose of aggression on the commerce of the United States."

The reason of the delay in receiving the copy from Washington was in itself a proof of the existence of civil war, arising, as it did, from the communication between Washington and Baltimore being cut off in consequence of the Confederate troops threatening the capital.

Mr. FISH's dispatch states that the "assumed belligerency" was a "fiction," the "anticipation of supposed belligerency to come, but which might never have come if not thus anticipated and encouraged by the Queen's Government."

What are the facts? A large group of States, containing a population of several millions, and comprising a compact geographical area enabling them to act readily in concert, had established a *de facto* Government, with a President, Congress, Constitution, Courts of Justice, Army, and all the machinery of military and civil power. They possessed the ports along upward of 2,000 miles of coast, with the exception of Forts Pickens and Monroe all the Federal posts and forts had been evacuated, including Harper's Ferry, the arsenal of the Potomac Valley. Fort Sumter, the only one which had offered resistance, had fallen a month previously, April 13. The Confederate troops were in occupation of the Shenandoah lines, and threatening Washington. The Confederate President had declared war, and called for a levy of 32,000 troops, to which all the seceded States had responded promptly. On the other hand, the Federal President had called for 75,000 volunteers on the 15th of April, and for 42,000 more on the 3d of May, and as fast as the regiments could be armed they were hurrying to the defence of Washington. The contending armies were, indeed, face to face.

So much for the hostilities on land. The operations at sea, in which British interests were more directly affected, had been carried on with equal vigor. * * *

Could any explanation which Mr. ADAMS might have had to offer alter such a state of things as this? Can any other name be given to it than that of civil war?

It is stated that there was no fact of continued and flagrant "hostilities" to justify the action of Great Britain in issuing a proclamation of neutrality.

Mr. SEWARD, writing at the time, and previously to the Queen's proclamation (May 4,) characterized the proceedings of the Confederates as "open, flagrant, deadly war," and as "civil war" (Congress Papers, 1861, page 185,) and in a communication to M. DE TASSARA, the Spanish Minister, referred to the operations of the Federal blockade as belligerent operations which would be carried on with due respect to the rights of neutrals.

Judge BETTS, in the case of the *Hiawatha, &c.*, said, "I consider that the outbreak in particular States, as also in the Confederate States, was an open and flagrant civil war."

It was also judicially decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Amy Warwick* and other prizes, that "the proclamation of blockade is itself official and conclusive evidence that a state of war existed which demanded and authorized such a measure." Moreover, the joint resolution of Congress, in July, 1861, approving and confirming the acts of the President, ("North America, Nov. 1, 1862," page 27,) commences, "Whereas, since the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March last, a formidable insurrection in certain States of this Union has arrayed itself in armed hostility;" and a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d of July, 1861, speaks of the "present deplorable civil war" and of "this war."

The British Government were compelled to take action of some sort; was that action really unfriendly? Was it intended to be unfriendly?

No one who recollects what actually passed, or will consult *Hansard*, can suppose that the proclamation was intended to be unfriendly. On the contrary, as was stated by Mr. FORSTER in his speech at Bradford, it was absolutely pressed upon the Government by the friends of the Northern States, who were afraid lest Confederate privateers should be fitted out in British ports.

Nor was its immediate result injurious to the Federal States. Far from being so, it legitimatised the captures of the blockading squadron, and, in the language of the Prize Court, "estopped" the British merchants, whose vessels were seized, from making reclamation.

The charge of premature recognition, on examination, reduces itself to this, that the proclamation ought not to have been issued until Mr. ADAMS arrived, or until some event called for it. Against this is to be set the fact that the proclamation was considered by some friends of the Northern States as a step taken in their interests, and that it was further pressed upon the Government by Mr. DALLAS' communication of Mr. SEWARD's circular. Moreover, Confederate privateers were at sea, and British vessels being made prizes by the Federal blockading fleet.

It is not going too far to say that the Confederates derived no direct benefit from the proclamation. Their belligerency depended upon the fact (a fact which, when we are told that the civil war left behind it two millions and a half of dead and maimed, is, unfortunately, indisputable) that they were waging civil war. If there had been no proclamation, the fact would have remained the same, and belligerency would have had to be recognized either on behalf of the Northern States, by admitting the validity of captures on the high seas for the carriage of contraband or breach of blockade, or on the arrival of the *Sumter*, or some similar vessel in a British port.

In no case can it be really supposed that the recognition of belligerency, which, unless neutral nations abandoned their neutrality and took an active part in the contest, was inevitable, materially influenced the fortunes of such a fearful and protracted civil war.

At all events, if it did, the Confederates never acknowledged it; the recognition of belligerency they regarded (as indeed was the case) as a right which could not be denied them. What they sought was not the mere technical title of "belligerents," but a recognition of independence; and, when they found that it was hopeless to expect England to accord it, they cut off all intercourse with this country, expelled Her Majesty's Consuls from their towns, and did everything in their power to show the sense which they entertained of the injury which they believed had been inflicted upon them. The result being that while one side has blamed us for doing too much, the other side has blamed us for doing too little, and thus an assumption of neutrality has been regarded both by North and South as an attitude of hostility.

II.—DISPATCH OF CONFEDERATE CRUISERS FROM BRITISH PORTS.

Any one who read the dispatch without any previous knowledge of the subject might suppose from the language used that fleets of privateers had been dispatched from British ports with the connivance, if not the direct support, of Her Majesty's Government:

"Great Britain * * * permitted armed cruisers to be fitted out," &c.

"The Queen's Government * * * suffered ship after ship to be constructed in its ports to wage war on the United States."

"Many ships * * * were, with ostentatious publicity, being constructed."

"Permission or negligence which enabled Confederate cruisers from her ports to prey," &c.

"Great Britain alone had founded on that recognition a systematic maritime war." * * * "a virtual act of war."

"Suffering the fitting out of rebel cruisers."

The fact being that only one vessel, of whose probable intended belligerent character the British Government had any evidence, escaped—viz., the *Alabama*.

The *Shenandoah* was a merchant ship employed in the India trade under the name of the *Sea King*. Her conversion into a Confederate cruiser was not heard of until more than a month after she had left England.

The *Florida* was detained at Nassau on suspicion, but discharged by the local Admiralty Court, there being no evidence of her being anything but a blockade-runner. She was fitted out as a ship-of-war at Mobile.

On the other hand, the British Government prevented the outfit of the *Rappahannock*, prosecuted and detained the *Alexandra*, seized the Liverpool rams and stopped the *Pampero*, besides investigating carefully every case of suspected outfit brought forward by Mr. ADAMS, and he complained of 19, as well as every case which could be discovered independently. Among other things, taking charge of Capt. OSBORN's Anglo-Chinese flotilla, which, it was apprehended, might fall into the hands of the Confederates, at a cost to this country of $150,000.

"The *Alabama*."—Mr. FISH speaks of the neglect of the officers of the British Government to detain Confederate cruisers, and especially the *Alabama*.

There was no neglect to detain the *Shenandoah* or *Georgia*, for the reason that neither the Government nor its officers knew they were being intended for the Confederate service. Indeed, it has never been proved that the persons who sold those vessels knew it. Probably they did, but a case might very readily arise in which the vendors might be really ignorant. The American Government could not have expected the English revenue officers to prevent every large steamer leaving England in ballast.

With regard to the *Alabama*, it is assumed "that the negligence of the officers of the British Government was gross and inexcusable, and such as indisputably to devolve on that Government full responsibility for all the depredations committed by her. Indeed, this conclusion seems in effect to be conceded in Great Britain. At all events, the United States conceive that the proofs of responsible negligence in this matter are so clear that no room remains for debate on that point; and it should be taken for granted in all future negotiations with Great Britain."

By a *petitio principii*, the whole argument is thus assumed to be in favor of the United States.

There is no doubt that the *Alabama* might, if she had not escaped at the moment when the case against her appeared to be legally established, have been seized and tried under the Foreign Enlistment act, though the result, looking to what occurred in the case of the *Alexandra*, might have been doubtful.

This, however, is a very different thing from admitting that her sale to the Confederates was a violation of British neutrality for which the nation is responsible. This was the first instance which occurred of the sale of a ship under such circumstances, and the British Government had, in fact, no suspicion of what was going to be done in the matter, no information having been received of an intention to take out her arms and crew in a separate vessel.

But it must be remembered that when Mr. FISH claims compensation for all her depredations, he should not overlook the fact of the negligence shown by the Federal Navy in twice letting her escape from them. First, when Mr. ADAMS urged that the Captain of the Federal ship, which at his instance had gone to Holyhead to look after her, to pursue her, when the Captain refused, and went off to his station at Gibraltar instead—a proceeding at which Mr. ADAMS expressed the greatest indignation, (see *Congress Papers*, 1862, page 1,591;) and, secondly, when the United States' ship *San Jacinto* blockaded her in the French port of St. Pierre, and Martinique, and then suffered her to slip away at night from under her bows.

III.—SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO THE CONFEDERATES BY BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Mr. FISH states that the Confederates had no ships, no mechanical appliances, no open seaports, &c., and implies that the maritime force of the Confederates was entirely derived from England.

The *Sumter, Nashville* and *Florida*, however, all sailed from Confederate ports, in which they were armed and fitted out, besides a variety of small coasting privateers, such as the *Tallahassee*, whose captures form a considerable item in the list of Federal maritime losses lately presented to Congress.

On the land it was in like manner the munitions of war and the wealth drawn by the insurgents from Great Britain which enabled them to withstand, year after year, the arms of the United States.

If, as Mr. FISH states, the Confederates had no open seaports, how did these munitions and arms reach them?

Either the blockade was inefficient, in which case it was illegal, and neutral nations were not bound to respect it, or it was inefficient, as it was recognized by Great Britain to be, and the supply of arms, &c., was hazardous and uncertain.

IV.—INDIRECT INJURY TO AMERICAN COMMERCE.

"Indirectly, the effect was to increase the rate of insurance in the United States, to diminish exports and imports, and otherwise obstruct domestic industry and production, and to take away from the United States its immense foreign commerce and to transfer this to the merchant vessels of Great Britain."

Mr. FISH proceeds to quote figures, showing the decrease in American tonnage between 1860 and 1868.

This allegation of national, indirect, or constructive claims, was first brought forward officially by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, in his attempt to renew negotiations on the Claims Convention in March last (*North America*, No. 1, 1869, page 44.)

Mr. THORNTON has shown the difficulty there would be in computing the amount of claim even if it were acknowledged, (*North America*, No. 1, 1869, page 53,) in a dispatch in which he mentions the continual decrease of American tonnage.

This is partly, no doubt, to be ascribed to the disturbance of commercial relations consequent on a long war, partly to the fact that many vessels were nominally transferred to British owners during the war to escape capture. Sir E. HORNBY, in a recent report, states that this was a constant practice in China.

Is not, however, a good deal of it to be attributed to the high American tariff, which makes the construction of vessels in American ports more expensive than shipbuilding in England, and has thereby thrown so large a proportion of the carrying trade into English hands?

There must be some such cause for it, or otherwise American shipping would have recovered its position since the war instead of continuing to fall off.

"Neither in the events which preceded that war," (of 1812,) "nor in the events of the war itself, did the United States suffer more," &c.

The Contest for the Control of the Ninth National Bank—Election of Officers.

The annual election of the Board of Directors of the Ninth National Bank took place yesterday at the office of the bank, No. 363 Broadway. Unlike the generality of bank elections, when there is usually little or no opposition, there was a hard contest for the controlling power of the bank funds. Mr. JOSEPH U. ORVIS, who is at present Manager of the National Life Assurance Company of America, and was President of the Ninth National up to 1867, headed the ticket of a party of the stockholders who are averse to having real estate expenditure. They claim that by the statement of the Directors, dated Jan. 3, 1870, the surplus fund is $365,000, and the amount expended on real estate is $387,418. The estimated cost of the building on Broadway, between Lispenard and Canal streets, is $600,000, so it will therefore take close upon $600,000 of deposits to make up the necessary funds. Early in December, the present Board of Directors proposed to raise the capital $1,000,000, in order to carry out their building intentions. The election was ultimately decided in favor of the Vyse ticket. There was a lengthy war of words over the proxy of a certain lady, which both parties laid claim to, and the election was interspersed with a series of those little mistakes which required rectifying by both parties. An injunction, granted by Judge BARBOUR, was served on Mr. VYSE to prevent him voting on 1,300 proxies which Mr. ORVIS claimed were only intrusted to Mr. VYSE by him, some two years ago, for safe keeping. At the close of the polls it was announced that VYSE had received 4,080 votes, and ORVIS 1,615. The Vyse ticket, comprising Thomas A. Vyse, Jr. President; Barnet L. Solomon, William A. Kobbe, J. O. Whitehouse, George A. Fellows, James Dayton, John Q. Preble, George C. Colburn, Clement B. Parsons, composed the newly-elected Board of Directors. About nine-tenths of the entire amount of stock was voted. The elected ticket hold personally 1,300 shares, while the defeated one held 415 shares. The new Board of Directors have elected Mr. JOHN T. HILL Cashier of the bank.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Case.

It is often difficult through the medium of a newspaper to present the facts of a case in controversy so as to enable readers to see exactly the legal right of a given case, but some propositions are so manifest that they need but be stated to be understood.

In the Susquehanna controversy the resort to force, with which to get possession of the road, failed, and the controversy was sent to the appropriate forum, the Courts, for settlement.

A place of trial remote from the scene of strife was selected, and a Judge long preëminent for learning, industry and purity of character was named to preside at the trial, and thus to all a decision as to what was the real right of the controversy seemed to be assured, and whatever any of the parties may assert, the public must assume that until reversed by due course of legal proceedings, the judgment of this tribunal is the law of the land.

The trial opened with an effort by the Fisk-Courier-Gould party through three days to get further delay, then the trial occupied about two weeks more, and this was followed by two weeks given to the examination of the voluminous testimony by Judge SMITH, and in the preparation of his able and elaborate opinion as to the merits of the case.

This was the decision of the case, and nothing remained to be done but the preparation of the formal findings and the entry of judgment. This may be done by any one, and no injustice can result to the defeated party so long as the findings and judgment are according to the opinion. Any party may appeal from this judgment who feels aggrieved by it, and nothing in the form of practice upon the entry of this judgment can prejudice an appeal and review of any questions that are involved in the case.

It is not usual to have the parties notified and attend upon the settlement of the findings, unless there is some matter of detail on which the Judge desires to hear them further. Judge SMITH felt it his duty to do it, and he decided against the Fisk-Courier-Gould party. After a month's labor he arrives at this conclusion, and directs judgment to be entered, whereupon Judge BARNARD, four hundred miles away, by an *ex parte* order, commanded that judgment should not be entered. Trials will be useless if Courts and Judges who bear the testimony and try causes are to be stopped in deciding a cause by a Judge that did not try the cause or hear the testimony. But this stay was served too late; judgment had been entered, and instantly upon its entry Receiver BANKS was thereby superseded, and the Ramsey directors became the legal managers of the road, and, as was their imperative duty, they entered upon the discharge of the trust.

Then Judge BARNARD, instead of deferring to his brother Judge, who had just gone through a protracted trial to ascertain what was right, grants another *ex parte* order staying all proceedings upon the judgment entered until the hearing of a motion noticed for the last Monday of this month, at Rochester, to set aside the judgment. It is not pretended in these papers but that Judge SMITH, through the Press, gave his opinion to the public Friday morning, and that after that his findings and judgment were written out and entered in strict accordance with that opinion, or that any injustice had been done if the conclusions expressed by the Judge in his opinion were correct. We are left to conjecture as to the objects of this new shower of stays.

Others had been cruelly arrested by the fiat of Judge BARNARD, and this new and sudden outburst of orders from that source put Receiver BANKS in terror; and the Ramsey directors, having taken possession of the road, instituted the summary proceedings authorized by law before Judge PECKHAM, and in pursuance of his order Mr. BANKS delivered up to the rightful custodians the books and papers of the Company, and this is followed by an appeal by FISK & CO. from the judgment entered upon Judge SMITH's decision.

This was quick work—the opinion was published on the morning of the 31st ult., and all these proceedings were had before the evening of the 1st inst.

All this is followed now by a new motion in the Fisk interest, noticed for the 17th inst., at Albion, Orleans County, to set aside the judgment, not because the judgment is not entered in exact conformity with the decision of the Court, but is apparently founded upon a certificate of MARTINDALE, BARRETT, FIELD and DANKER, four of FISK's lawyers, and the affidavit of one THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, as follows: "We have examined the opinion of Mr. Justice E. DARWIN SMITH in this cause, and that in our judgment it is in every material part erroneous, either in fact or in law."

This last movement certainly has the merit of being new—that when a party gets beat in a lawsuit he should move to set the judgment aside, and found that motion upon the certificate of his lawyers that in their opinion the decision is wrong. Lawyers are generally so confident that their clients are right that few judgments would stand if the unsuccessful may avail themselves of such a proceeding to set them aside. General MARTINDALE attempts in his letter some unbecoming allusions or insinuations as to the conduct of the Judge; and Deputy Attorney-General MARSHALL, who has lately become considerably conspicuous in the Fisk interest, in his affidavit attempts some remote and irrelevant flings at Judge PECKHAM and Counselor HALE; but two of these stand too high as Judges, and the other as a lawyer, and all as gentlemen, to render any attempt to refute these statements necessary or even proper.

As the matter now stands, all are bound to assume that the Ramsey directors are right. This must stand and will stand as the law until Judge SMITH's decision shall be reversed.

If FISK & Co. think they are right, let them go on with their appeal and review Judge SMITH's decision. This is their privilege. But this system of *ex parte* orders and stays should now end, if not, our Courts are a burlesque and their judgments a farce.

Obedience to the Courts is a duty resting upon all, whatever may be their interests and whatever may have been their views.

It is idle to longer attempt to keep this road, that so much needs it, from the care of a Board of Directors. If in any event it should be finally adjudged that the present is not the legal Board, they are abundantly able to respond for their stewardship.

Therefore let the disorderly proceedings we have lately witnessed as to this road now forever cease, and let us all try and forget what it will doubtless be very unpleasant for many to remember.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—COTTON active at 24¼c. for Middling; sales 8,000 bales; receipts 4,600 bales; exports to Bremen, 2,000 bales. FLOUR scarce and firmer at $5 10@$6 25. BRAN, $1 20. HAY, $27. PORK $29 75. LARD firmer at 17c.@17¾c. for tierce, and 18c. @19c. for keg. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 121⅜. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₱ cent. discount.

ASK THE LADIES' MAIDS, and they will tell you that PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the favorite article for reviving the natural tinge of blanched or fading ringlets. Clear as fluid glass, wholesome to the skin as water, undiscolorable by the light, without any mineral odor and yielding no sediment, it defies competition and courts comparison.—*Advertisement.*

Horrible Deaths from Kerosene Are of almost daily occurrence. Secure safety for yourself and family by burning PRATT'S "ASTRAL" OIL, which will not explode. Indorsed by chemists as the safest and cheapest of all illuminators. No. 108 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

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It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

JOYNT—JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, ORRN JOYNT to ISABELL JONES, both of this City.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 10, MARY WADE, infant daughter of Abiel and Alice Abbot.

BRYANT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 10, Mr. LLOYD BRYANT, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence at Hempstead, this Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock.

BANTA.—On Monday, Jan. 10, SILVIA BANTA, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of her family are invited to attend the funeral at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

BRIGGS.—At Westchester, on Sunday, Jan. 9, EUSTATIA, wife of Peter Briggs, Jr., aged 27 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence at Williamsbridge. Cars leave 26th-st. at 11½ o'clock for Williamsbridge.

COE.—At this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 9, FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., Counselor-at-Law.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Seward's,) in the village of Yonkers, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train from this City on the Hudson River Railroad.

CROPSEY.—At Marshland, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 11, 1870, ELIZABETH CORSELIUS, wife of Jacob B. Cropsey, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, S. I., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends from New-York can take the 1 o'clock boat from Whitehall-st., connecting with train to New-Dorp Station.

CRAFT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, Mrs. MARY CRAFT, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Craft, No. 236 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMPSEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Wm. Dempsey, in the 78th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Lansing C. Moore, No. 134 West 43d-st., on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DUNN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, Rev. CLARKSON DUNN, Rector of Grace Church, Elizabethport, N. J., in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, on Friday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and at Newton, N. J., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives will please attend without further notice.

FLOYD.—On Monday morning, Jan. 10, CARRIE L., youngest daughter of James R. and Caroline L. Floyd, aged 3 years and 1 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 14 Van Nest-place, (Charles-st.,) on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HUYLER.—At Hackensack, on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1870, JOHN HUYLER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the First Reformed Church. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 9 A. M.

HILLIARD.—On Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 4½ o'clock, at his residence in this City, ROBERT E. HILLIARD, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in East 79th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

INGOLDSBY.—At his late residence, No. 108 West 14th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 11, FELIX INGOLDSBY, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

KUYPERS.—On Monday, Jan. 10, Dr. SAMUEL S. KUYPERS, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, and members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 142 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LITCHFIELD.—At London, England, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1869, FREDERICK DARWIN LITCHFIELD, aged 18 years.

MACY.—At West Farms, on Monday evening, Jan. 10, HOWARD HALL, only son of Charles H. and Helen M. Macy, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his father's house, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven depot on the arrival of the 2½ P. M. Harlem Railroad train from 26th-st. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn on Friday morning.

PRAY.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, in the 28th year of her age, MARGARET L. PRAY, widow of the late Dr. Orestes M. Pray, of Brooklyn, and daughter of Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, of Marblehead, Mass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 134 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

READ.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, ELIZA N., widow of Asher Read, aged 85 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 9½ A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Wood, Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday, Jan. 10, MARGARET KIP, wife of Wm. Richardson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 215 East 15th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

RATHBUN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9, MARY E., wife of Captain William Rathbun, of Aspinwall, U. S. C., and daughter of John and Mary Oxer, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Second Baptist Church, in 125th-st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SLOANE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 9, MARIA COGSWELL, widow of the late Hon. Douglas W. Sloane, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Parker Handy, No. 22 West 19th-st. Remains will be interred at Woodlawn.

TUCKER.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 9, MARY, wife of Edward S. Tucker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 301 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday the Exchange Rooms resounded once more with the energetic calls of rival auctioneers, and sales were made at three stands simultaneously, a large crowd having gathered to see the unwonted spectacle. The principal sale was that of MULLER, WILKINS & Co., who disposed of a large amount of property on Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, under the direction of Sheriff O'BRIEN. This property consisted of a square 200x200, divided into twenty-two lots, ten of which lie on the avenue and six on each of the cross streets. The entire square was sold about twenty-two months ago by BRYAN LAWRENCE to JOSEPH M. KOEHER for the sum of $91,200, and as disposed of yesterday, lot by lot, brought $98,130. This does not show a profitable advance, considering the taxes and expenses to which the investment has been subjected. Four lots on the avenue were struck off to THOMAS DUENY, and the balance of 18 lots were bought by Mr. A. MARSHALL. The lot on the lower corner brought $9,100, that on the upper corner brought $8,500, and those on the avenue, lying between these, varied from $8,000 to $8,400 each, while the lots on Fifty-fourth-street sold for $6,300 and $6,400, and those on Fifty-fifth-street, for $6,600.

A. J. BLESCKER, SON & CO. offered a house and lot on West Forty-fourth-street, about midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The house was not the cheap one which it should have been, considering its convenience. It was stated that $10,500 was offered for the property a year ago, and that two similar houses adjacent rented for $1,200 each. The bidding was not very brisk and the house and lot were struck down at $11,400.

D. M. SEAMAN sold a lot, with a three-story frame cottage, brick basement, situated on One Hundred and Tenth-street, 400 feet west of Third-avenue, for $7,400. The lot was 20x100.11, and the house 20X22, said to be well built and in good order. Mr. SEAMAN also sold two lots, each with a three-story brick house upon it, in Flushing-avenue, between Hampden and Canton streets, Brooklyn. Each lot was 18x97, and each house 18x35, arranged for one to family. These houses and lots brought $5,600 apiece.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Adrian H. Muller, F. R. Wilkins & Co.

2 lots n. w. corner of 54-st. and 9th-av., 20.10x75	$8,100
2 lot s. s. of 54-st., 20 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x90	8,400
3 lots s. s. of 54-st., 40.5 ft. w. of 9th-st., each 20x90, each	8,000
3 lots s. s. of 55-st., 60 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 20x90	7,000
3 lot s. s. of 55-st., 20.5 ft. w. of 9th-st., 20x90	7,400
3 lot s. s. of 55-st., 40.5 ft. w. of 9th-st., 20x90	8,300
3 lots s. s. 55-st., 60.5 ft. w. of 9th-st., each 20x90, each	8,300
1 lot n. s. 55th-st., 80 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	8,400
5 lots n. s. 54th-st., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 20x100.5, each	8,200
4 lots n. s. 55th-st., 80 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 20x100.5, each	8,000
3 lots n. s. 55th-st., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 20x100.5, each	8,300

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 31 West 44th-st., s. s., 16.8x100	11,400

By D. M. Seaman.

Cottage and lot n. s. 110th-st., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11	$7,400

BROOKLYN.

By D. M. Seaman.

2 houses and lots s. s. Flushing-av., 40 ft. e. of Clinton-st., each 18x97, each	$5,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Dey-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Stanton-st., h. and l., 25x100	$30,000
East Broadway, n. s., 211 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 8 and l., 25x87.2	14,000
30th-st., s. s., 184 ft. e. of 6th-av., h. and l., 20x98.9	25,500
27th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 9th-av., h. and l., 20x98.9	26,000
26th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	3,000
26th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
26th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, and l.	16,000
26th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.10x98.9, h. and l.	8,000
26th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
26th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,000
26th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,250
26th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5, h. and l.	22,000
30th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x100.5	10,000
30th-st., s. s., 291 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x100.5	10,000
112th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.11	21,000
112th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.11	1,875
124th-st., s. s., 187 ft. w. of 2d-av., 32x100.11	17,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 41st-st., 25x65	25,000
Eagle-av., Indefinite, 100x100	10,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Dean-st., n. s., 212.4 ft. e. of New-York-av., 37.4 x114	$20,000
Floyd-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18x100	2,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20 x100	4,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	4,000
Lincoln-pl., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	700
Lincoln-pl., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 50x100	2,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100	1,000
Sidney and Middle-sts., s. w. corner, 100x200.12	3,500
Sidney-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Middle-st., 20x100	3,100
Willoughby-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	4,200
Willoughby-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100	700
Fostar-st. and 3d-pl., n. w. corner, 92x100	900
Bergen-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	2,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 20x100	1,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Lafayette-av., 8 and l., 20x100	10,000
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 25x100	540

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

East River, adjoining Fellowship, 4 acres	$14,000
Central-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Sheridan-st., 25x100	400
Bidwell-av., e. s., 125.9 ft. n. of Bedford-av., 25x100	300
Summit-av., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Chicago-av., 50x100	1,000
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, map J. L. Lovenick's property	675

Flushing.

Farrington-st., e. s., 242 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25 x135	$800

Hempstead.

Clinton-st., w. s., adjoining Fisher, 2 acres, Clover	$2,400

Port Washington.

C-st., n. s., adjoining Thompson's, 100x100	$700

Middle Village.

Fulton-av. and Williamsburg Fdy., s. e. corner, 25x100	$50

Westbury.

24-st., e. s., between Woodside and River sts., 25x100	$400

Oyster Bay.

Farmingdale to Manetto Hill road, w. s., 8 a. and 12 acres	$3,600
Cedar Island, 14 acres, salt meadow	900

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Northfield.

North-av., s. s., adjoining C. Van Pelt's, Isleton-mills	$700

Middletown.

Rockland, near Richmond road, 25x125	$600
Estate property	1,400

Port Richmond.

Green-av., (Northfield,) adjoining W. A. Rose, 50x150	$300

Southfield.

Lake Nos. 6 and 8, C. Cigmond's map, 100x200	$200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Westchester.

Tuckahoe-av., n. w. s., 467 ft. from Elliott-av., 100x200	$2,000

Yonkers.

Ringwidge road, s. s., 1st St. Burke property	$800
Hyved le-av., 215 ft. s. of, adjoining 2nd. Tight's, 40x75	400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Hays-st., w. s., 80 ft. from Dark lane, 40x96.4	$1,600
Kearney-st., e. s., 87 ft. from Sussex-av., 30.10x 184.7	4,000
Vanderpool-st., s. s., 125 ft. from Halsted-st., 25x100	1,000
10th-st., s. s., Atlantic lot No. 19, block 5	500
14th-av., corner Harper-st., 27.6x90	500
Miller-st., n. s., 125 ft. from Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100	800
Orange-st., n. s., 264 ft. from Goldsh., 25x100	650
Thompson-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Orange-st., 25x 100	2,000
Ferry-st., n. s., 150 ft. from Willet-st., 25x100	800

Belleville.

Newark Soda road, w. s., adjoining L. Coyman's, 50x100	$2,000
Daly's property, 6 17-100 acres	2,000

Clifton.

Myrtle-av., w. s., opposite Clifton Cottages, 200 x100	$12,000

Montclair.

Edward Fosty's, indefinite lot	$1,200

Orange.

N. w. corner on Burying ground, 75x120	$10,000

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Jersey-av., lot No. 8	$2,400

Bergen.

Grove-st., lots 59, 60, block 13, Claremont, 50x100	$2,375

Hudson City.

Summit-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Sherman-place, 25 x100	$4,100
Summit-av., n. s., 50 ft. n. of Sherman-place, 25 x100	4,100
Grand-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Union-place, 25x100	800
Lots Nos. 17, 18, block No. 4, Hoagt & Weber map	1,000

Union.

6th-st., e. s., lot No. 3, 100, block No. 4, 25x100	$400

Kearny.

Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Kearney-av., 25x100	$600

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Richard Van Riper's estate	$4,000

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BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE FIVE MODERN LOFTY STORE, WEST SIDE, BELOW Grand-st., Broadway, fully rented. Apply to G. & E. WOOD, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ON THE BEST PART OF 9th-av., Murray Hill, a superior extra-wide house, early possession given, and the terms made easy, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—5TH-AV. PROPERTY.—A 5TH-AV. corner, south of 14th-st., of extra size, well improved, now paying a good interest, and of great prospective value. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE.—FOUR FIRST-CLASS A1 brownstone houses, new style, immediate and sub-sales, on Park-av., near 34th-st. Inquire on the premises, of E. H. COBURN.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VALUABLE lot on Hudson-st., running through to and fronting on L on Worth-st. Full particulars at the office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonists and all others desiring to examine good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. SEIGNIAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
No. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE.—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 32 acres, with a good residence, stable, &c., &c., 15 min. from N. J. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depot. The position and lay of the land is such that it is equally of value for manufacturing and excellent laid out for a country seat. Inquiry of A. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 411 Trinity Buildings, Broadway, New-York, or THEODORE AVERILL, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FRUIT farm of forty-five acres, rolling land and good soil, finely situated on north side Long Island, twenty-five miles from Broadway; complete outfitting, two large barns, nearly new; large bearing orchard, fruit nursery, young variety orchard, strawberries, blackberries, &c., &c. Apply to ADAM C. BEACH, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated and near home to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 30 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WISCONSIN FARM, COMPLETE, $120 acres; $2,000 on credit, or lease. W. WEYMORE, No. 325 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—THE new dwelling, No. 1,000 Fifth-av., on the east side of the avenue, extending from 84th to 85th-sts., very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 31 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE.—
New corner store, Murray-st., Sixth-av.
New cottages, 107th-st., near Boulevard, Still.
Offices, No. 240 Broadway.
Apply to W. S. MORGAN,
No. 11 Washington-place.

TO RENT.—THE SPACIOUS IRON FRONT store, Nos. 104 and 106 Duane-st., adjoining Hudson-st., now occupied by R. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 32 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st., in connection with the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CORNELIN, No. 12 Chery.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—TO LEASE FOR 10, 20 or 30 years, on very favorable terms, a valuable property on the east side of Great Jones-st., 25x100 feet. Apply to No. 32 Nassau.

TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the splendid new marble front building, No. 4 Warren-st., now occupied by Jesup, Dunham & Ely. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 1 Warren-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE LOFTS OF STORE No. 45 Broadway. Apply at No. 13, Rooms of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a small furnished house, fully and neatly furnished, for a year or longer, from between 34 and 40th sts., and Madison and Fifth-avs. Rent not to exceed $100 a month; full references given or required. Address, Box 2,[illegible] Post Office.

WANTED.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, FURNISHED, for gentleman and family, in Madison, with full references. Address, Box 4,[illegible] New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE, or flat, of the modern improvements, between 14th and 59th sts.; rent not to exceed $600 to $700. Address B., Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FARMER WANTS TO LOCATE A PIECE of land in Southern New-Jersey, or Western parts of United States. Address Box No. W, Chester, Burlington County, New-Jersey.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKES, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-AV., BROOME AND WOOSTER-STS.
F. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., the undivided interest of Charles H. Van Brunt, in Broome-st. and SOUTH-AV.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings, known as Nos. 138 and 140, being together about 50x65 feet.
BROOME AND WOOSTER-STS., (southeast corner) Lot, with frame buildings, known as No. 48 Wooster-st., and Nos. 45 and 47 Broome-st.; also 24x65 feet, Wooster, and Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 347 Wooster-st., 25x100 feet.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH-ST., by order of the Supreme Court.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., receiver.
6TH-ST.—The four lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of 6th-st., commencing at a point 100 feet 8 inches east of 6th-av., and running east 100 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth of the same size of a the brick rear buildings, 2x100 feet, on one of the lots, a three-story brick dwelling, small frame and substantial brick out-buildings, and a brick stable, or barn, for the horses, will be sold, subject to a mortgage of $7,000 for the balance of the purchase money, and other liens and offers on the premises.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1828, and having compromised their interest, have been duly elected, under the first article of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been reorganized by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, of New-York, and have assumed the name of BININGER, CLARK & SON (SUCCESSOR). I would say that I am the only surviving partner of the firm of A. BININGER, and that the name and firm of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, No. 40 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENNET & KIENER, was mutually dissolved by mutual consent, in the day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. OFVILLE G. BENNET will continue the business at No. 37 Cedar-st., and will pay all debts owing to the late firm.
OFVILLE G. BENNET,
JAN. 10, 1870. MARTIN KIENER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIDENT of the First National Bank of Chicago,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular business of commission merchants.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No. 2 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF QUINEY & LAPSLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. A. QUINEY,
SAML. W. LAPSLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESIGNS THE partnership of Kiener, Bennet & Co., at 37 Cedar-st., continuing WM. A. KIENER.
JAMES E. KIENER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO HAS DISPOSED HIMSELF FOR HIS IV PROMOTION, is this day admitted as a partner in our firm.
WILLIAM H. MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. THOMAS SELLERS IS ASSOCIATED with me from this date. The firm name will be ALEX. D. NAPIER & CO.
ALEX. D. NAPIER.
Jan. 1, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN R. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
Jan. 1, 1870. HAINSTED, HAINES & CO.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,200,000
Estimated Cost of Road (30 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated earnings per annum	2,000,000
Net Earnings per annum	870,750
Interest on the Bonds per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	16,666
Amount of Interest per mile	1,200
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	8,984

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New-York as their Official Registrar and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 90 and accrued interest.

They bear comparison with competitive issues, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the first and indispensable elements of *Safety, Security, and Profit.*

They bear gold interest—seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Sinking Fund, and First Mortgage upon the road, its rolling stock and income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for traffic to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled, and productive country; assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest and Principal* than a road to be built through the most highly-cultivated wilderness or sparsely-settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its mainspring. And besides that local and other business from several, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 40 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality and a Business that a few years must inevitably double, and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling with the price to Myth, pay well if you take these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our advertised Agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Lawrence, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured by the highest official manual. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will connect it with the great Metropolis of the West. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan is thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, free of all taxes. Coupons are Coupons of Gold, and will be PAYABLE THE MONTH AFTER THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT SIXES, at the option of the holder, at the office of the Company in New-York, or at the Mercantile Agency of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., in Boston, and coupons are made payable there. Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMPY.,
NO. 19 PINE-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 1 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 13 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 75 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and Lyons, and Bank of London in sums to suit. Also circular letters of credit for travelers, available in the principal cities of the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the Times in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
No. 10 Wall-st.
Orders for the purchase and negotiation of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD promptly executed.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the Financial Reporters of the Philadelphia and Boston Exchanges:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.
To the Members of the Stock Exchange, New-York:
SIR: To comply with the direct request of many, we have, in behalf of the undersigned, agreed to Postpone the Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was to have taken place at our Office, on the 12th inst., to the 12th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when and where all persons who may then be Stockholders will be entitled to participate in the election for Directors of the Company. The books will be closed on and after the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE W. CUMMINGS,
JOHN C. SHARPLESS,
JAMES L. SHOEMAKER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
JOHN MCALLISTER, JR.,
ALEX. BIDDLE,
JOHN MCALLISTER,
JOHN RUSH,
JOHN ASHHURST,
JOHN C. SHARPLESS,
JOHN MCALLISTER, 3D.
JOHN ASHHURST, JR.,
JOHN MCALLISTER, JR.,
JOHN RUSH, JR.,
JOHN C. SHARPLESS, JR.,
JOHN ASHHURST, 3D.
JOHN MCALLISTER, 3D.
JOHN RUSH, 3D.
JOHN C. SHARPLESS, 3D.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROADWAY.

GOLD INVESTMENTS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

We offer upon favorable terms the following gold-bearing loans:

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS
AT 85,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND PROTECTED BY A LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

These Bonds at present price yield over 9 per cent. more interest than United States 6-20s, while the security is as equally safe investment.

The Bonds are a First Mortgage on each section of the road as fast as the same is completed, and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty miles are now in operation, and the Company already show large earnings; and the Trustees of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this new road is run, is one of the richest agricultural States in the Union. Its lands, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and all other agricultural products, create a traffic for the best paying connection of the road, which, especially as the line runs through the settlements and much thickly-populated section of the State.

The road will run through the rich and growing Mississippi Valley, and a glance at the map of the United States will show that it connects the most populous and growing portion of the West and Southwest with the Great Lakes, and forms a Trunk Line with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 10 miles nearer than Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Iowa. Thus by any other road now built or projected, and also the Nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as completed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The issue of these Bonds is, therefore, guaranteed, by a great business made by its extension to the south of the road, and is by far the most valuable security in the market, and has not in this city of the speculations which always attend the opening of fresh lands new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 85.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold, and are a FIRST MORTGAGE of SIXTY MILES, which PENETRATES THE COAL AND IRON COMPLETED ROAD, being furnishable upon each section only when completed.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD; FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE STATE OF GEORGIA; RUN FORTY YEARS; are a FIRST MORTGAGE of $12,000 per mile of constructed road, and are issued only as the road is fully completed and equipped ready for use.

After a careful investigation, I do not hesitate to recommend the above Bonds as the best investment in the market. Circulars, containing maps, statements, and showing the value of the security, and paying an annuality, should be sent to parties located in the country.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank.*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of determining who are entitled to vote at the election of Directors, which will be held on the 2d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when and where those who may then be the owners of the old or new stock will be entitled to participate in the election of Directors as provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
Transfer Books will be closed on the 2d day of February, at 12 o'clock M., when and where those who may then be the owners of the old or new stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of the profits of the Company, which will be paid on and after the 10th day of February, at 12 o'clock M.
Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be open to receive transfers on the 12th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE M. OTIS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. V. STOUT,	SAMUEL HOLMES,
J. V. BEEKMAN,	G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON,	W. W. HUNTINGTON,
J. R. DICKINSON,	WM. SULZBACHER,
MATTHEW BIRD,	SAMUEL W. BARR,
E. E. FORBES,	E. R. SUTTON,
JAMES L. STEWART,	CHARLES SPRAG.
CHARLES S. HAYLIN.	

At a subsequent meeting the Directors, A. V. STOUT was selected President, and M. T. FORBES Vice-President, both unanimously.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WELLS BARNS COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 5 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wells Barns Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the polls will be open.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
AN ELECTION FOR THE TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, and both principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, by which the same must be first paid.
It is fully eight miles in length, and the entire issue of the bonds is but $600,000. For sale by
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 19 Pine-st.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 186 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST.—CHEAP.
Best securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 84½ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 32 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870—4 P. M.

	Bay	Sell.		Bay	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117½	118	5-20 Co

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......Bocmande...SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.......Duchesne...SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.Surmont...SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.......Lemarie...SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12	Marathon, Thursday, Jan. 27
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13	Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sdy, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin...$130, gold. Second Cabin...$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris...$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin...$80, gold. Steerage...$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.......Jan. 15	CAMBRIA.......Feb. 5
EUROPA.......Jan. 22	IOWA.......Feb. 12
INDIA.......Jan. 29	CALEDONIA.......Feb. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Captain Price.......Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Captain Guthrie.......Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.......Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams...Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Girard...Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.

DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 65 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $135 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line.—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Deaken, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.......Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.......Jan. 20
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, via Nassau, Jan. 27

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain Atkins, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow Jan. 20.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships.—Also from Liverpool and London, by Regular Sailing Packets Weekly. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE,

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The regular mail steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $165, gold.

Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Maison Auguste's" at $2, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold.......$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain Howes, On THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 1? West-st., or to

E. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. ? Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,

Commander Lewis. Commander Simmons,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Cincinnati express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:00 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:45, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

[illegible]

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:00 A. M. daily. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

[illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

*To Paterson only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue.

Fifth—For laying Belgian pavement in West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block at the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; the southerly side of Fourth-street, between Grove and Barrow streets, and the northerly side of Fourth-street, between Barrow-street and Sixth-avenue.

Sixth—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SAFES.

SAFES! SAFES!! CLEARING OUT SALES!!!

For the next fifteen days the entire stock of LILLIE'S Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 3 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in Brooklyn or New-York, either in a first-class hotel or gentleman's family, by a highly-respectable and efficient woman of middle age; understands every branch of cooking; has lived in distinguished families in Europe; a neat and valuable person; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and cutter, a few more engagements to go out in private families, by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses, and suits and trims in the latest style; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and a few others; satisfactory references if required. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 225 East 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO PROCURE A situation for her laundress, who is a very fine fluter and ironer; would assist in a small family with light chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 17 West 32d-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 229 East 22d-st., third floor, back room, No. 13.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by a steady respectable Scotch Protestant woman in a hotel or widower's family; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 230 4th-av., second floor, and will work for the interest of her employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a smart, capable girl; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, an economical respectful and neat servant; best references given. Call at No. 137 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 284 4th-av., one door from 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTEStant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to assist with the washing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 56 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman a situation as infant's nurse, or nurse to an invalid; would make herself willing and obliging; the first-class City reference. Call or address, for two days, from 12 to 4 o'clock, No. 240 East 23d-st., near 2d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, EMployment, to go out by the day, week or month as dressmaker and cloakmaker; understands the business thoroughly; will go on reasonable terms; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as competent waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best of City reference; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 150 West 15th-st., rear, near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make all kinds of soups and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 8th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress work by the day or week, who works on dresses and finishes them off, and family sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable girl, who would take care of children and sew or wait on a lady; can make and alter dresses and understands all kinds of knitting; the best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a respectable woman; fully capable of taking charge of a house; understands all kinds of family sewing; best of references can be given. Call at No. 404 East 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S OR families' washing by a woman who is a good washer and ironer; understands fluting. Inquire of Mrs. DILLON, at No. 132 East 30th-st., top floor, Room No. 7, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to private or public; City reference. Call at No. 238 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse to an infant; can bring it up by bottle or hand; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 139 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a good steady woman; she is a very good cook; will wash; understands the care of milk, butter, &c.; private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 4th-av., near No. 29.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at 61 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 61 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook; is an excellent baker, and is a first-class meat cook; has the best of City reference. No. 226 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; only Americans need apply. Call at No. 128 West 21st, second floor, back room; City preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTFUL WOMAN, to take in family washing and fluting by the week or month; best City reference given. Call at No. 228 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing, or would do housework by the month; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress by a young woman (who is perfectly competent) in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; City reference. Call at 400 East 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 361 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; is an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 320 East 41st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; would assist at washing and ironing; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 420 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a small family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can give the best of City reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 167 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 152 East Houston-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to take charge of a baby; is capable of doing so from its birth; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 205 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family; can do all kinds of work; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 159 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is fully competent. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress and nurse; understands dressmaking and all kinds of sewing and operating on machine; City reference. Apply at No. 239 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for house or chamberwork. Apply at No. 189 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress. City reference. Call at No. 227 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; two years' reference. Call at 410 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress; best of City reference. No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress and chambermaid; best reference. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress. Call at No. 111 West 28th-st.; reference given.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., (new No. 325,) for country or City, a large number of recommended protestant Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE.—German, French, American and Protestant servants our specialty, and always on hand; together with Irish. Call at No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, aged 30, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands all fancy stock, farming in all its branches; first-class machine man and gardener if required; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; good reference. Address his last employer, Judge Newson, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York. WILLIAM BROWN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Call on or address M. H., private stable, No. 25 East 40th-st., one door from Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man is a good gardener and florist; willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; wife with a good cook. Address GARDENER, No. 429 East 17th-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young German; understands the management of hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables; has the best of references. Address GERMAN, Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who fully understands his business; over two years' recommendations from his last employer. Address R. C., Box No. ??? Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, reliable man, thoroughly competent; is a first-class City driver; no incumbrance; good City reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener or coachman; understands all branches of gardening and farming; also the driving of horses in City or country; eight years' reference. Address LOUIS R. B., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family or private boarding-house; City or country; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 2? 6th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address A. NOEL, No. 35 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or cook by a young man, with best City references for both occupations. Inquire of W. M., at the drugstore, No. 2?? 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF ABOUT 22 years of age, who speaks and writes Spanish, French, English and German fluently, is open to an engagement; no objection to traveling; best City reference. Address C. W., No. 2?? Bleecker-st., Brooklyn, Washington House.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go to Orange, N. J. One well recommended can apply to J. S. FOSTER, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BOY 17 YEARS OLD WISHES to learn paper ruling or finishing. Address J. C., Box No. 177 Times Office.

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A. T. STEWART & CO.

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES, THE FINEST QUALITY AT 25 CENTS PER YARD. RECENT PACKAGE PRICE 30 CENTS. GARNER'S LATEST STYLE PRINTS, 10 CENTS PER YARD. WAMSUTTA DO., 8 CENTS PER YARD. THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A CHOICE SELECTION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH SHIRTING CAMBRICS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE MADE TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF CARPETS LARGE ADDITIONS OF ENGLISH 5-FRAME BRUSSELS, AT $2 AND $2 25 PER YARD. FRESH GOODS JUST OPENED, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO having more room than they require will let, with or without private table, together or separately, three rooms on the second floor; highest reference given and required. For particulars call at 209 East 14th-st.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished rooms for two families and for gentlemen; location convenient, unsurpassed, overlooking the park; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 32 EAST 30TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen only; location very desirable; French private family; references.

NO. 1 ABINGDON-SQUARE, CORNER of Bleecker.—Desirable rooms, furnished en suite or singly, with or without board, or would let rooms with privilege of cooking. Terms moderate.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST.—NEAR MADIson-square.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House.—Handsomely furnished suites of rooms, with board, (private table if desired,) in the first-class house; references exchanged.

A PLEASANT BED AND SITTING room to let, with board, on second floor; every modern convenience; references required. No. 7 Clinton-place.

ACCOMMODATIONS WITH FIRST-class board. Apply at No. 1?? East 18th-st., near Gramercy Park. References exchanged.

NO. 350 4TH-AV.—TO LET, HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, parlor floor, in a private family; references required.

NO. 165 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO NICEly furnished rooms, either with or without board, in a private family.

ROOM TO LET—WITH FIRE AND GAS, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 63 East 12th-st. Reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four single, can find a pleasant home on a farm; house warm and light, $? per week. Address H. L. Kenyon, Ulster County, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Register, on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. B. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Osborne, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1870.

ja5-law3wW GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GARDNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Gardner in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1870.

ja5-law3wW GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE KARNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore Karner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1870.

ja12-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM C. PRINCE and ROBERT PRINCE, Jr., bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869.

ja12-law3wW GEO. WAYLAND, Assignee.

NO. 2,158.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS CAHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Cahn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, 1870.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

ja12-law3wW No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT THURSDAY, WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE MILITARY DRAMA

OURS.

A SPLENDID REGIMENTAL BAND,

in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss DAY.

ACT FIRST.

SHENDRYN GRANGE, WITH VIEW OF THE PARK AND DISTANT COUNTRY.

A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

ACT SECOND.

BOUDOIR AND DRAWING ROOM IN SIR ALEXANDER'S TOWN HOUSE.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

ACT THIRD.

THE HUT NEAR SEBASTOPOL.

THE BAND OF "OURS."

THURSDAY, seventeenth time, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Due notice will be given of the reproduction of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.

SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In answer to numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that

A MATINEE OF "OURS"

will be given

SATURDAY WEEK, Jan. 22,

at 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

of the exquisite Fairy Spectacle,

CINDERELLA,

in which the characters are sustained by

A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.

PAULINE HINDLEY,

ROBERT STICKNEY, THE GREAT MELVILLE, AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS

of the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe in

HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Nos. 124, 126 and 128 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institution abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing the similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $15 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $30 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the General Conservatory Offices, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York, No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

1870. "LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK" 1870.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

The tableaux will be presented at 9 o'clock, precisely, and the Grand Procession will immediately follow.

Chef de Orchestre.......C. S. Grafulla
Leader Promenade Band.......C. W. Wernig
Leader Orchestra.......F. X. Diller

Private Boxes on sale at office Fifth-avenue Hotel. Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.

C. T. JONES, Pres't. A. J. HUNTOON, Vice-Pres't.

E. B. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.

GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

Costumer, Seaver, of Union-square.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,

IN THE NEW HALL OF THE Y. M. C. A., 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

HAMLET (Scenes); Legend, HOOD'S burlesque; MACKAY'S Quaker; DICKENS' Winkle and Pickwick.

Tickets, 50c. Commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats $1, at Schirmer's, 701, and McFarland's, 847 Broadway; and at Pattison & Co.'s music store, under the hall.

THE CHARITY BALL WILL TAKE place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, under the usual management. Tickets $10 each, admitting one person.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway. Begins at 8.

Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 12,

will be produced for the first time, an original Local Comedy, in five acts, written by MISS OLIVE LOGAN, and entitled SURF;

OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

To be illustrated with new and realistic scenery by Messrs. James Roberts, Louis Duflocq, and L. W. Seavey, from sketches taken on the spot of the following familiar localities: ACT 1—The Upper Cabin of the Jesse Hoyt on a down trip to the "Branch." ACT 2—The Office of the "Surf" House at the Branch. ACT 3, Scene 1—The Promenade at Long Branch. Scene 2—"On the Beach at Long Branch." By James Roberts. ACT 4—The Piazza and Colonnade of the Stetson House, Long Branch, by night. ACT 5—The Parlors of the "Surf" House decorated for the "Grand Hop." New and Original Music by Robert Stoepel; Novel Mechanical Effects by Wm. Sanders and assistants; Mountings by H. Duel.

Gen. Madison Noble, of the U. S. A...Mr. G. F. De Vere
Lieutenant McKim, of the U. S. N....Mr. F. H. Evans
Mr. Philip Varney, a watering-place acquaintance...Mr. George Clarke
Peter Lopper, a lunatic...Mr. George Clarke
Barker Blunt, Esq.......Mr. W. Davidge
Simon Schweinfleisch, of St. Louis, "interested in pork".......Mr. James Lewis
Jenkins, of the New-York Press....Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. Lothario Smasher.......Mr. George Parkes
Grinoko Virginius Smith.......Mr. W. Beekman
Smart, Clerk of the "Surf" House....Mr. F. Chapman
Master Benny Flipaway, } Young } ...Miss Cushman
Miss Tootsey Noble, } New-York } ...Miss Ryner
Mrs. Madison Noble.......Miss Fanny Davenport
Prosie Noble.......Miss Lily Vining
Alice Warren, a Governess.......Miss Emelie Kiehl
Mrs. Oyle, one of the "New Rich".......Mrs. Gilbert
Arethusa Oyle, her daughter.......Miss E. Lewis
Mrs. Fanny Flipaway.......Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Mme. Tres Sales, with her "lectil bed,"......Miss Roberta Norwood
Nora.......Miss Emma Ames

Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings—SURF.

Saturday Matinee, at 1—SURF.

To be put in immediate preparation, a new and powerful comedy of intense human interest, by Mr. Augustin Daly, based on the reigning dramatic sensation of Paris and Continental theatres, and called FROU-FROU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

THIRD APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MR. FECHTER, THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR, who will be supported by MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1870,

THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA

(in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled

RUY BLAS.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA:

RUY BLAS.......MR. FECHTER
Don Sallusto.......L. R. SHEWELL
Don Cæsar.......F. C. BANGS
Marquis de Santa Cruz.......T. E. MORRIS
Don Manuel Arras.......E. COLLIER
Count de Camporeal.......C. MUNROE
Marquis de Priego.......C. GREEN
Montazgo Covarrengo.......F. G. MAEDER
Antonio Ubilla.......H. A. RENDLE
Gudiel.......J. R. BRUTONE

Pages, Ushers, Alguazils, Lords, &c.

PRINCESS.......MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ

(Her third appearance in America.)

Duchess de Albaquerque.......Mrs. BRADSHAW
Casilda.......Miss MARY MADDERN

EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, RUY BLAS.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's.

Broadway, corner 30th-st.

Open every day and evening.

IXION AT 2. LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND.
IXION AT 8. LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT.
IXION AT 2. BELLE HOWITT, LILLIE HALL.
IXION AT 8. ED. RIGHTON, CLARA FISHER.
At 2 every day. The great hit, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day. Olivia Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day. Rose Rand, WITHOUT A NAME.
At 2 every day. J. M. Ward, WITHOUT A NAME.

To be seen all day.

THE GREAT STONE GIANT, | 30 Cents
THE GRAND MENAGERIE, | 30 Cents
THE LIVING ANIMALS, | Admission.
THE MILLION WONDERS. | Admission.

SEASON OF 1869-70.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE

OF THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AT THE HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1870.

Given by the Professors and Pupils of the Conservatory.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Polonaise Brillante for two Pianos.......Kucken
2. Duett—Gondola.......Kucken
3. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Donizetti.......Vieuxtemps
4. Piano Solo—Les Coureurs.......Ritter
5. Song—Over the Wide Sea.......Donizetti
6. Grand Duo—(Norma).......Thalberg
7. Song—Judith—Scene and Aria.......Concone
8. Piano Solo—Berceuse, (Cradle Song).......Chopin

PART SECOND.

1. Grand Duo—(Don Juan).......Wolf and Vieuxtemps
2. Piano Solo—Fantasie in G Minor.......Beethoven
3. Duett—Io Vivo E T'Amo.......Campana
4. Piano Solo Grande Valse Caprice de Concert, ...Jos. Vumianski
5. Grand Fantasia—Sonnambula.......Pratti
6. Song—Una Stella Confidente, with Violoncello Obligato.......Robaudi
7. Concerto in D Minor (.......).......Mendelssohn

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, AT APOLLO HALL, 28TH-ST. and BROADWAY, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14. TICKETS $2.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 20TH SUCcessive Presidential "War with England" Lecture, OF COURSE OF 1,000. Binghamton, 10th; Owego, 11th; Elmira, 12th; Easton, 13th; Danville, 14th; New-Brunswick, 15th; Tammany, "Old Fogies," next Sunday.

FREE EXHIBITION OF GRAND OIL PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, day and evening. The entire collection of SUPERB PICTURES by MR. ALEX. WUST, are to be sold at AUCTION Jan. 14, by

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. 2?, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

NOTICE.—CARRIAGES CONVEYING COMpany to the Mathew T. Brennan "Coterie," at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. [illegible] No coach will be allowed in line but such as are exposed by inspection.

JAMES GREER, Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF WM. HORACE AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.

NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.

MISS NULLY FRIPIS,

the accomplished vocalist, in a beautiful selection of operatic gems.

A new operatic, dramatic and sensational drama, in one act and one scene, with five characters, in five minutes, invented and written by Wm. Horace Lingard, entitled

ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER,

in which Mr. LINGARD will sustain

FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.

THE SPITALFIELD WEAVER.

Principal characters by WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.

LINGARD SKETCHES.

PLUTO, PLUTO,

with new features, introducing a new grand CANCAN and SHOO, FLY,

and a dialogue between

JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN; OR, THE BRITISH LION VERSUS THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

FRIDAY—Benefit of DICKIE LINGARD.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

JOS. C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,

is rapidly approaching its completion, and will be produced in a FEW DAYS, on a scale of splendor unexampled in

THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY,

at an outlay of over

$75,000.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CARD.—Miss DICKIE LINGARD respectfully announces to her FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that her FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT in New-York is set apart for FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, on which occasion she will have the pleasure of offering a programme of unusual excellence, introducing several NEW FEATURES.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,

EDWIN BOOTH

as

HAMLET.

Entire new scenery.......by Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes.......by.......Thos. Joyce
Properties.......by.......J. P. Dowd
Machinery.......by.......Dunne and Assistants

SECOND HAMLET MATINEE On SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, EMMA WALLER in her great character of MEG MERRILIES.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of O. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the play of HAMLET, and to enable all to witness the CLOSING SCENE, the curtain will rise precisely at 7¾ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

MR. GEO. L. FOX. MR. GEO. L. FOX.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED AND ADMIRABLY ACTED BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

FERGUSSON TROTTER (of Piccadilly)......GEO. L. FOX

Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c.; Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.

IN ACT 2D, THE INTRODUCTION OF GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.

GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.

ON MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 17,

MR. GEO. L. FOX IN TWO CHARACTERS.

PAUL PRY and JAQUES STROP.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BENEFIT DUCHESNE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

On which occasion will be produced Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

La Grande Duchesse, Mme. Rizarelli; Wanda, Mlle. Brice; Fritz, Girrebeuck; Prince Paul, Francis; Baron Puck, Genot; Grog, Edgard; Nepomuc, Benedict; Mons. Duchesne, in his original role of General Boum. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; boxes, $10; gallery, 30c. Ticket offices, Theatre Francais, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.

SEVENTH WEEK of the popular burlesque,

BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.

Elegant scenery, popular music, and elaborate costumes. Second week of the great Allen, Pettengill, Dolehanty, and Hengler's Minstrels, and Brass Band. New acts, new songs, new dances. Twenty-two performers. Admission, 50 cents. Matinee SATURDAYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. JAMES MACE, the World's Champion, in an exposition of the ART OF SELF DEFENCE, in a Grand Set-to with Mr. POOLEY MACE. TOM AND JERRY, IRISH OUTLAW, ROBERT MACAIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH, THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Franco's greatest burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.—Janes M. E. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1870, at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Nos. 820 and 822 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

over Amos & Miller's,

is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear can now claim the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils, and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector. Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 3. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$500 per annum.

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THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Several Millions of Dollars Involved.

Seizure of Books and Papers—Over Twenty Search Warrants Issued—Singular Efforts to Hoodwink the Officers.

It will be remembered that the Thirty-second Collection District, embracing the lower wards of this City, was, for two or three years, the place of receptacle for whisky sent from the West, both bonded and free; and it was generally believed that extensive frauds were being committed during this time on the revenue. On Collector BAILEY's transference to the district an examination of these matters was resumed by him, under direction of Commissioner DELANO, the Commissioner referring him to papers on file in the office of Internal Revenue, indicating the perpetration of frauds to an immense amount.

Last week the facts were laid before District-Attorney PIERREPONT, and he advised the issuance of search warrants to Collector BAILEY's officers, for the purpose of securing possession of those books and papers bearing upon the frauds, the existence of which had been demonstrated by the examinations carried on in the office of the Collector. Upwards of twenty of these warrants were issued yesterday, the officers connected with Supervisor DUTCHER's and with General PLEASONTON's office aiding in the work of examination. At one place which the officers visited the books and papers of which they were in search were not to be found on the premises. Mr. DENIKE, Deputy Collector of the Thirty-second District, however, remained about the premises, and after some time heard an order given by one of the persons on the premises to lower down a tierce of hams from the upper lofts. A dray, at the same time, drove up, and a couple of barrels of beef and the supposed tierce of hams were lowered upon the dray; but as it was about to drive off, Deputy DENIKE stopped the team, and on lifting the tierce, found it of very light weight for the supposed contents. On taking the cover off this "tierce," it was found to contain the books and papers of which he was in search, it having been marked for shipment to Windsor, Conn., by the persons having it in custody. Just at the time the dray drove up, one of the partners of this firm very politely invited the officer to walk into the counting room and be introduced to the other partners, but the officer, with equal politeness, remarked that he would first examine the contents of the tierce of hams. At another place, JOHN TRACY, Jr.'s, No. 182 Pearl-street, some opposition has been made to an examination of the books and papers covered by the search warrant of the United States Commissioner, the parties locking the safe and refusing to give up the keys. The books outside the safe, desired by the Collector, have been removed to his office, and are held as evidences against the parties concerned. Yesterday afternoon the Collector employed a locksmith, and was about to proceed to open the safe, when the parties procured a stay of twenty-four hours from the Commissioner issuing the warrant. The books in the safe are alleged by the Collector to contain evidences of frauds on the revenue; and his officers, after the order of suspension was received, were directed to remain in possession of the safe, and if any attempt was made to remove the contents, to take possession of the same by force. There are specific transactions on the books of the Collector which are alleged to be fraudulent in their character, and through which the revenue is alleged to have been defrauded, which the books desired, it is alleged, would make complete.

Upwards of twenty men were employed during yesterday and the day before in the searches, and in taking possession of papers and books desired by the Collector, and the examination is being pressed vigorously. The frauds involved amount, it is said, to millions of dollars. Among the establishments which have been seized are those of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN and SAMUEL M. PIKE. The names of the other distilleries were not obtained.

THE CHURCH SCANDAL.

Further Particulars of the Cooke-Johnston Case—No Tidings of the Fugitives—Singular Letter of the Recreant Clergyman.

The flight of Rev. HORACE COOKE, pastor of the Seventh-street Methodist Church, with Miss MARTHA JOHNSTON, still continues to absorb a large share of public attention, and although nothing further has been heard from the fugitives themselves, certain additional facts in reference to the parties have been brought to light, which cannot fail to be of interest to the readers of the TIMES. The true reasons of the sudden disappearance still remain a mystery, both as to the influences which led the man to desert his wife and son, and the girl to leave a luxurious home and fond parents, who had ever shown her the greatest affection, and given her all the advantages which wealth could procure.

NOT AN ACTOR.

It having been reported that prior to his entering upon the ministry Mr. COOKE was an actor, it is proper to say that this is not strictly true. The fact is, that having made up his mind while young to follow the stage, he directed all his energies to qualify himself for that profession, and went through a course of study necessary for an actor. This being completed, in 1857 he accepted an engagement at the Rochester Theatre, and came to New-York for the purpose of purchasing a wardrobe and making such other arrangements as were necessary. While in the City in that year he attended a series of religious meetings which were being held at BURTON's old Theatre in Chambers-street, and becoming interested in the subject of religion resolved to abandon a theatrical career, and devote himself to the ministry.

HIS MINISTERIAL LIFE.

His first settlement as a minister was at Astoria, L. I., where he remained for a year, and by his eloquence and power as a pulpit orator he became popular. From Astoria he went to Flushing, where he was stationed for three years, and during his pastorate there, it is said, no suspicion rested upon his name. From Flushing he removed to Mamaroneck, Westchester County, where he remained three years, and as the pastor of the Methodist Church in that place gave great satisfaction. One of the main reasons of his settlement at Mamaroneck arose from the desire of several families who had removed to that place from Flushing, formerly members of his congregation there. During the last year of his ministry in Mamaroneck some rumors were current in reference to immoralities, but they were, we are assured by an officer of the church, considered untrue. These reports in regard to his indiscretions are said to have made him very unhappy.

IN NEW-YORK.

In April of last year Mr. COOKE became pastor of the Seventh-street Methodist Church, of which Mr. EDWARD R. JOHNSTON, the father of the unfortunate girl with whom he eloped, was a prominent member. The acquaintance between them began soon after his settlement over the church, and the nature of it can only be judged by the subsequent events. Mr. JOHNSTON states that COOKE was never intimate in his family, and probably had not visited the house more than four times, calling the last time on New-Year's Day. He also states that the report is untrue that his wife had admonished the daughter in regard to her intimacy with COOKE, and, further, that nothing of an immoral nature had come to his knowledge or that of his wife affecting either the pastor or their child.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Simultaneously with the receipt by Mr. JOHNSTON and Mrs. COOKE of the letters hitherto published, another letter, dated on Friday, at Jersey City, and written by COOKE to an intimate friend, a lawyer, of this City, also came to hand. The letter was wild and incoherent, stating among other things that the writer was "wretched, unhappy, and had ruined himself; that although he expected to die soon, or to be pursued and killed, he should ever remain true to the woman he loved."

THE GIRL'S SCHOOL CAREER.

Our reporter had an interview with the Principal of the Twelfth-street High School yesterday, and learned from her that there had never been anything in the behavior of Miss JOHNSTON which would lead a person to suppose that she was more liable to take so ill-advised a step than any other school girl of her years. She was a fair scholar, and generally unexceptionable in her department. Being quite reticent in her manner, it was difficult to judge what she might do, but no one would suspect her of a disposition to enter into an intrigue with any man. She was even less inclined than other girls to form attachments, but when formed they appeared to be peculiarly strong. The teacher declares her decided disbelief of the statement that Mr. COOKE was in the habit of attending her either to or from the school, for no intimation of anything of the kind had ever reached her, as it would have been likely to do if it were true. Nothing unusual was observed in her behavior on the day of the occurrence, except that she very strongly urged one of the school girls to go home with her in the afternoon, which, however, the girl did not do. Miss JOHNSTON's acquaintances sometimes joked about the attentions she received from the minister, but those who knew her most intimately never suspected the unfortunate result.

OTHER FACTS.

After the departure of COOKE, among his papers were found a number of notes written to him by Miss JOHNSTON, on various scraps of paper, and preserved by him with care. These were collected by his wife and inclosed to Mr. JOHNSTON, who, after reading them, consigned them to the flames. Mr. JOHNSTON stated that steps had been taken to pursue the parties, and that in a few days he thought all would be discovered. It was his impression that the couple had not gone to Europe, but he declined to state the measures he had taken to reveal their whereabouts. It is believed in well-informed circles that the fugitives have gone to Canada, where they will doubtless be reached by their pursuers. Mrs. COOKE is prostrated with illness brought on by her husband's criminal conduct.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the managers of "The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York," was held last evening in the Sunday School room of the Church of the Ascension, on West Eleventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. There was a large attendance of members, and considerable important business of a strictly private nature was transacted.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering meets this (Wednesday) evening at the Cooper Union. "Steam Road Rollers" will form the subject of discussion. A paper by Mr. FISHER will be read.

The German Hospital of this City has received a donation of $50,000 five-twenty United States bonds from Baron FRIEDRICH VON DIERGARDT of Viersen, Prussia, given in accordance with the will of his late father.

A. BENEDICT, Esq., delivered an address on the subject of "Electricity as a Curative Agent," at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, last evening.

Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening in the "Wigwam," Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the Presbyterian Mission. Subject, "Science and Social Life." The lecture commences at 7:45 o'clock.

We published yesterday a paragraph from an evening paper in reference to an incident alleged to have taken place at the Union Club. The account thus given was much exaggerated, and did an injustice to one of the most estimable gentlemen in this City, who is incapable of willfully affronting any one with whom he may be brought into contact. The World states that the occurrence thus dragged before the public "took the usual course of all differences between gentlemen, and was settled honorably and amicably, as all such differences can be when treated by intelligent men, ready for any contingency, while anxious to do right."

The Yale College Alumni Association of this City held a meeting last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association and elected officers for the ensuing year. Hon. W. M. EVARTS remains President, and the entire Board was reelected, with the exception of Mr. F. A. TALMADGE, deceased, whose place on the list of Vice-Presidents was filled with the name of JOS. B. VARNUM, Jr. The annual dinner will take place at Delmonico's on the evening of the 26th inst., on which occasion a Committee appointed to revise the constitution will make their report.

FRANCIS BARRY lectured last evening at the rooms of the New Democracy, Thirty-second-street and Broadway, on "The Protectorate," by which he meant, so far as we could understand, the general upsetting of all government, and the substitution instead of some wild vagary of his own.

Hon. Wilson Ames, of Chicago; A. B. Farnham, of Philadelphia; T. C. Morgan, of Detroit; Wm. G. Lambert, President of Hercules Insurance Company; Walter Anderson, of Boston, and Colonel Fry, of St. Louis, are among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Hotel.

Among the prominent members belonging to the Order of Odd Fellows who are expected to be present at the first annual reception of Ocean Lodge, No. 110, are John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police; Jas. P. Sanders and Sewall Morse, of Vermont; Joshua Maire, Past Grand Master of Maryland; John W. Orr and Theo. A. Ray, Past Grand Masters of New-Jersey; also Wilson Small, Geo. W. Dilks, Abraham Lent, C. C. Pinckney, John H. White and Myer Stern, of this City.

The fifteenth anniversary ball of the E. L. Snow Social Union No. 4 takes place at Trenor's Lyric Music Hall, in Sixth-avenue, next Wednesday evening.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN lectured last evening, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, on "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris." The lecture was a narration of the experiences of Parisian life as obtained through the medium of conversation, and was replete with many interesting and instructive anecdotes.

The members of the "Old Ninth Class Association of Public School No. 3," held their annual meeting and dined together at Delmonico's last evening. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: BENJ. D. L. SUTHERLAND, President; EUGENE A. HOUSTON, Secretary; THEODORE M. TUTHILL, Recording Secretary, and JOSIAH ZABRISKIE, Treasurer.

On the 20th inst. LAURA C. HOLLOWAY will deliver a lecture on "Charlotte Bronte" at Cooper Institute. The lecturer is a Tennessean of high social position and mental culture, and will doubtless be greeted by a crowded house on this her first appearance before a New-York audience.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the body of THOMAS MARTIN, who was instantly killed on Monday evening by a fall through the hatchway of No. 425 Water-street. The jury censured the occupants of the premises, Messrs. LYMBRENCE & PEGG, for not properly guarding the hatchway.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a post-mortem examination yesterday in the case of JOHN GARVEY, who died at No. 79 Washington-street, as was alleged, from the effects of injuries sustained on the 6th inst. at the hands of JOSEPH BOURASO, alias "Double-jointed Joe," at No. 14½ Baxter-street. The deceased was found to have died from pneumonia of the lungs and heart disease. The prisoner will be discharged by Coroner KEENAN.

FRANCIS A. MARSH, aged 4 years, died at No. 425 Fifth-street, yesterday, from the effects of scalds sustained a few days ago. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

MARY ANN HOGAN and MINNIE WILSON, two respectably-dressed women, were arrested yesterday by the Fifth Ward Police on a charge of having stolen a quantity of silk fringe, value $25, from the store of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, at No. 230 Church-street. As the accused were found in possession, they would have been committed for trial had not counsel demanded an examination, which will be had to-day.

The statistics in an article published yesterday, entitled "The Great Metropolis," were taken from the annual report, now in press, of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

At 8:15 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 10 Cedar-street, occupied on the first floor by EDWARD A. BARRY, distiller. A damage of $200 was occasioned. The premises had been seized during the day by the Internal Revenue officers.

BROOKLYN.

There are now 105 pupils taking lessons at the Academy of Design. Thirty of these are in the Antique School and the remainder in the Elementary. The officers of the Academy for the ensuing year will be: President, GEORGE INNES; Vice-Presidents, ALONZO CHAPPEL and L. WILMARTH; Recording Secretary, GABRIEL HARRISON; Corresponding Secretary, E. PLYMPTON.

From the annual report of the Brooklyn, E. D., Library Association it appears that the total membership is 927; that the receipts for the year 1869 amounted to $4,855 89, and the expenditures to $4,730 07. The library now consists of 5,121 volumes.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD will deliver his lecture on "Phil. Sheridan" at the Academy of Music this evening.

Professor WINCHELL will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at their hall, to-morrow evening.

There were 184 deaths in the city last week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The utmost degree of interest continues to be manifested in the late homicide at Tremont. The Court room there was crowded to excess last evening, during the investigation by Coroner BATHGATE. Several witnesses detailed the facts as already related in these columns, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

Coroner SMITH held an inquest at Yonkers, yesterday, on the body of MORRIS CAHILL, who was fatally injured on Thursday last by a bucket filled with stones and mud which fell upon him in a well while engaged in excavating the same.

Coroner BATHGATE, at Tuckahoe, yesterday, took the ante-mortem statement of JOHN BROPHY, who was shot and dangerously wounded on Sunday evening by JAMES SPALLON, of Upper Tuckahoe, as the latter alleges in self-defence, his wife and himself having been attacked and brutally beaten by BROPHY and three of his companions, as stated yesterday. J. R. ANDERSON appeared as counsel for the prosecution. The Coroner held SPALLON to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await the result of BROPHY's injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

The citizens of Newark are circulating a petition, addressed to the State Legislature, praying that body to enact a law establishing a park in that city. In 1867 the Legislature passed an act authorizing a Committee to select and locate certain grounds for the purpose, and that Committee have selected a site, which is mostly embraced in the Eighth and Eleventh Wards. The bill provides for the issuing of bonds in a sum not exceeding $1,000,000.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, LEONHARDT SCHAUM, indicted for the murder of CONRAD STAHL, pleaded "not guilty." ROSANNA ROGERS, indicted for manslaughter, pleaded "not guilty." Their trials were set down for Feb. 3.

A number of extensive robberies have recently been committed in South Jersey. Among the victims are: Mr. CHAMPION CORSON, of Seaville; Mr. JAMES BROWER, of Townsend's Inlet [illegible]

Captain DAVID SOMERS, of Rio Grande; Mr. JAMES ROGERS, of Cold Spring, and many others who have lost various articles, differing in value from $25 to $200.

Yesterday, as Mr. JAMES SWINNERTON, who resides at No. 89 Mulberry-street, was examining a pistol, it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his mouth and upwards to the brain, injuring him, it is feared, fatally. He is about 60 years of age, and is an esteemed citizen of Newark.

JOHN MILLER and his brother-in-law, JACOB HAMMEL, were arrested in Hudson City yesterday on a charge of having atrociously beaten a youth named GEORGE WHITEHEAD. WHITEHEAD had left the butcher store of MILLER, where he had worked, and entered the employ of a rival butcher; and the assault is supposed to have been dictated by MILLER's anger because of the boy's action.

A boy named EDWARD LEVENS, residing in South Eighth-street, Jersey City, is said to have been taken sick on Saturday, to have died on Sunday and to have been buried under a certificate that death had resulted from fever on Monday. Coroner BURNS will investigate the matter.

WILLIAM KEEN, a youth of 20 years, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by hanging himself from the crossbeam of a fence inclosing a lot in Hudson-street, in Jersey City. Some comrades of his discovered him just in time to save his life. Some words of censure by his mother are said to have impelled him to the act.

A child named LILLIE ANDERSON died on Monday night, at the residence of its parents on Monmouth-street, in Jersey City, from apoplexy. Coroner BURNS will hold an inquest.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 11—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks easier: Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 102¼; Atlantic and Great Westerns, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 11—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅜. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 17¾.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d. ℔ cental for California White; 7s. 11d.@8s. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 7d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, of which 17,500 are American. Corn, 28s. 3d. ℔ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 58s. ℔ cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

PARIS, Jan. 11—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse is excited; Rentes, 75f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm, at 91⅞@92 for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Jan. 11.—Petroleum opened firm, at 60½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Jan. 11.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat; Low Middlings afloat, 131½f. ℔ cwt.

BREMEN, Jan. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged yesterday.

HAMBURG, Jan. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¼. Erie Railway shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 102; Atlantic and Great Westerns, 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. NAVAL STORES—The market closed quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d.@1s. 9d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, £30 5s. ℔ ton.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—SUGAR flat; offers at 8½@8¾ reals ℔ aroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11—Evening.—United States Bonds closed firm.

ANTWERP, Jan. 11—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 61f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—EXCHANGE firm and unchanged. FLOUR dull at $3 75@$4 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT closed nominal; No. 2 78½c.@79½c. in the afternoon dull at 78½c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 71½c.@71½c. for regular No. 2 [illegible] dull at 70c. OATS dull at 40c.@40½c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY [illegible] for No. 2. HIGHWINES steady [illegible] Pork lower at [illegible] seller February. LARD steady at [illegible] seller February. Sweet-pickled HAMS firm at 14½c. Green Hams, [illegible] Dressed Hogs active and firm, at [illegible] for light and heavy. Live Hogs firm at [illegible] CATTLE quiet at [illegible] for common to fair cows and steers; [illegible] for good to choice shipping steers. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn; 1,700 bushels Oats; 1,100 bushels Rye; [illegible] bushels Barley; 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—COTTON nominal at 23½c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 40@$4 60; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $5 75. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring [illegible] [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 12. CORN firm at 80c.@85c. RYE firm and higher; No. 1, 90c.@92c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 23c. WHISKY dull at 96c. Live HOGS dull at $9 50@$10. Dressed HOGS, $11@$11 25; receipts, 400 head. Green MEATS dull. HAMS, 14½c.@15c. LARD dull; prime Steam 16½c.@16¾c.; Kettle, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 14½c.@15c., packed. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 15¼c.@16c. HAMS unchanged. PORK dull; sold at $27 25@$27 50. EXCHANGE quiet at par, buying.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—In store on Monday—Wheat, 893,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 143,000 bushels; Barley, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 100,000 bushels; Peas, 40,000 bushels. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 [illegible] CORN dull [illegible] OATS nominally 50c. RYE nominally 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull and steady; sales [illegible] PEAS dull [illegible] SEEDS extremely nominal. PORK, $28 50 for heavy Mess. LARD, 17¼c.@18c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 01.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 for No. 1 Spring; $5 25 for Amber Winter; $5 75 for White; $6 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 27½. CORN steady at $1 03. BARLEY nominally $1 05 for Prime Upper Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 [illegible] ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middlings, $25@$28 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 75c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 11.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Regular White Michigan, $1 05¼; Amber, $1 02½; No. 1 Red, $1 02; No. 2, $1 01. CORN declining; held 78c. OATS easier; No. 1, 46c.; No. 2 held 45c. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 50@$11 [illegible] RECEIPTS—1,400 bushels Wheat, 5,300 bushels Corn, 220,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bushels Corn, 120,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¼c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales, 41 hhds.; good Lugs to Leaf, $7@$11 25. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD, 17¾. HAMS, 22½c. for Sugar-cured. WHISKY dull at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at 80c. for No. 1, 78½c. for No. 2. CORN nominally unchanged. OATS nominally unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS firm at $10 50@$11 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.—COTTON dull at 24½c.; receipts, 770 bales; exports, 1,121 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. CORN firmer at 80c. OATS firm at 65c. PORK dull at $29@$29 50. LARD, 17c.@18c. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—COTTON—Receipts, 800 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,120 bales; sales 100 bales; market quiet and unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Java	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Jan. 13	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

City of Mexico	Jan. 13	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the Minnesota, close at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the Columbia, close at 2 P. M. Mails for Havana, and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the City of Mexico, close at 12 A. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Havana (via Baltimore) by the Cuba, close at 2 P. M. Mails for Europe, via Derry and Liverpool, by the Nestorian, (from Portland, Me.,) close at 1 P. M. Only letters specially directed so sent.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Main, close at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail on pier foot of Second-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M. Mails for Havana, by the Eagle, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Steamers Sailed.

JAN. 11.—In steamship Silesia, for Hamburg.—F. Montanth and wife, Miss G. J. Montanth, Miss Hattie Montanth, Miss Jessie Montanth, Bruno Uhlert and wife, G. A. Hageman, Wm. H. Devine, G. Mayer, C. J. Underwood, Alex. Sohlmann, Moritz Speyer, Mrs. J. F. Hermann, Miss G. Hermann, Miss E. A. Feltmann, Miss G. Feltmann, Wm. Mayers, L. Dornbluer, Louis Weinstein, H. Weinstein, L. Lewison, W. Wagenhoener, J. Meyers and wife, Hy. Drenzl, wife and child, Lewis Altmeyer, H. Jankowski, S. Eismann, Joseph Baruch, Moritz Gallwitz, Jacob Levy, Ly. Stein, John Schmidt, wife and children, C. Vandern, Giersch, and others in the steerage.

JAN. 11.—In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—James Dwyer, D. H. Purves, Dr. Black and wife, James Cunneen, Captain Cummings and wife, Richard Jones, F. A. Chasel, Mr. Hoyles, Thos. E. Walters.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 11.—In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Mr. Jas. O'Rourke, F. V. Smedley, Jas. Whiteside, R. S. Lombard, C. C. Lane, A. Hickling, H. Hickling, Jas. Donaldson, Mr. Kennedy, T. S. Richards, Cecil Bailey, Phillip Scott, H. S. Hoffman, W. H. Thomas, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. Whitney, C. W. Craig, Jas. Meyer, Jacob Selling, M. Erlenbeck, Miss E. Selling, Mr. Solomon, Mrs. Mason and 3 children, Miss M. Hayne, Miss Emma Corliss, Mrs. Leopold and 3 children, Mrs. Mace and child.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—W. H. Scott and wife, M. F. Nason, Miss Beesley, E. Kutt-ner, D. Flynn, Mrs. Harris, O. F. Potts.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Demokrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 20	Sun sets	4 54	Moon sets	3 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 50	Gov. Island	3 49	Hell Gate	5 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Charles G. Franklyn; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Ship Charmer, Lucas, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Bark Wilhelmine Agathe, (Dutch,) Meller, Curacoa, C. G. Abel & Co.; Restless Boomer, Sagua.

Brig Martha A. Berry, Chase, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Ninetta, Libby, Turk's Island, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ella Matthews, McElwee, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Vrale, Mason, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 8, 10 A. M., off Cape Lookout, saw a schr. in the breakers on the shoals, with signals of distress flying; bore down on her and sent off one of our boats to board her; after a hard row of 3 hours succeeded in reaching her; she proved to be the schr. George & Mary, (of Calais,) Captain John A. Lord, bound from New-York to Charleston, S. C.; we succeeded in saving the entire crew, which consisted of Captain, mate and four men; the Captain reports striking on the shoals at 11 o'clock Saturday night, steering S. W. by W. for Fryingpan Light; had just sighted Lookout Light, and judged it to be 15 miles distant; sounded and could get no bottom; tide being high saw no breakers until she struck at daylight; vessel bilged, and a heavy gale and sea from N. E. breaking her up very fast, was obliged to take to the rigging before the Champion's boats reached us.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Dec. 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 173 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 31, at 5:45 A. M., off Mine Head, spoke National steamship [illegible], bound to Liverpool; Jan. 8, at 9:30 P. M., [illegible] [illegible]

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Jan. 10, 10 A. M., 40 miles north of Hatteras, signalized bark Pleiades, (Br.,) from Baltimore for Belize, Hon., 2 da. out, all well.

Steamship Sirena, (Br.,) Way, [illegible] Dec. 13, Palermo 14th, Valencia 18th, and Gibraltar 24th, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros. Has had fine weather.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Brig Montrose, Johnson, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has had severe weather. Jan. 1, Cape Hatteras W. by S. 60 miles, had a severe gale from S. E. to S. W., which lasted 48 hours; lost deck load of cedar and split sails.

Brig Rosa Brandt, (N. G.,) Wallraven, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Charles Luling & Co. Crossed the Equator Dec. 1, in lon. 32; had heavy weather the last 10 ds. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Louisa Hawkins, Crosby, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. H. Winchester.

Schr. W. B. Mann, Rogers, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah L. Thompson, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. F. Brown, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Susan, Sackett, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. L. Lawson, Hedden, Stamford.

Schr. Highlander, Lynch, Roslyn.

WIND—At sunset, light, E. hazy.

Below.

Bark Gessner, (N. G.,) Christoffers, Bremen Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Huron, Kemp & Co. (By pilot boat Jas. Avery, No. 3.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Arr. brigs Aristos, from Surinam; H. Stewart, from do.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 9, A. M.—Arr. steamtug Clover, from Boston, to tow the Huron (late gunboat) to Boston; schr. Kathleen, (Br.,) Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schr. Oliver Jameson.

P. M.—Arr. brig Whittaker, Labee, for New-York from [illegible], (Br.,) Acul (Hayti) 14 ds., for Boston; was in Crooked Island Passage, Dec. 28, steamship Alaska, from New-York for Aspinwall. Left at Acul, schr. Baker, (arr. 28th,) from Demerara, to [illegible] for Boston; schr. John Atwood, of Provincetown, left Acul Dec. 24 for Cape Haytien, to load for New-York. John Murphy, (of Ireland,) seaman, aged 22 years, died of yellow fever Dec. 21, on board the Le Have.

Also arr. schrs. Maggie A. Fisk, Baltimore, for New-York; Searsville, Boston, for do.; Nil Desperandum, do., for Rappahannock River, Va.; Annie Harris, Portland, for Norfolk; Virgin Rock, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

9th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Eunice P. Newcomb, Tangier, for Boston.

Sld. steamtug Clover, with steamer Huron in tow; bark John H. Pearson.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. F. A. Newcomb, Tangier, for Salem; Willie B. Swett, do., for Boston; Crescent Lodge, for do.; Fish Hawk, New-York, for Gloucester.

10th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Carrie M. Rich, Boston for Remedios.

The brig Bounty, of St. John, N. B., from New-York for St. John, N. B., was set ashore by the current this morning about 3 A. M., on the East Chop. Should the weather remain moderate, will probably come off without damage.

Sld. schr. Virgin Rock.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—Sld. steamer McClellan, for Boston.

Notice to Mariners.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Rock in Channel between Panay and Negros.

The Spanish Government has given notice that a rock has been discovered by the Spanish brigantine Turia, in the northeast part of the channel between the islands of Panay and Negros, Philippine Islands.

The rock, now named Turia Rock, is about 30 yards in extent, with one fathom water over it at low water, and 8 fathoms around it.

The following bearings were taken from a position 30 yards to the north of the rock, in 4½ fathoms: Southeast point of Anauayan Island, N. E. ¾ E. South point of Ilacaon Island, E. ½ S. North point of Calabasos Island, N. W. by W. ¾ W. Vista Managla, S. by E.

Position of the rock, lat. 11° 9′ 15″ N., lon. 123° 6′ 27″ E. from Greenwich.

JAPAN—YEDDO BAY.

Beacon on Plymouth Rocks.

Information has been received that a beacon has been placed on a sunken rock forming the extremity of the ledge known as the Plymouth Rocks, west side of the entrance to Yeddo Bay.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2° easterly in 1869.]

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1869.

Spoken, &c.

John H. Pearson—Bark, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, Jan. 6. (By pilot boat Jas. Avery, No. 3.)

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—The steamship Rhein arrived at this port to-day from New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—The steamship Austrian, from Portland, Me., has arrived out.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Ship Virgin del Carmen, hence for Havana with a general cargo, was run into near Wexford and foundered.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THE HARRISON SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for, 1st, Safety. 2d, Economy of Space. 3d, Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.

437 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.

Over 1,000 Boilers in use.

JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent, No. 43 Murray-st.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.

RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

No more of those cubeb things.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, disease of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1868.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Ezell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New-York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder disease, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor Cosmopolite.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID B. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 13, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest nights or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier, headed "Kidneys." I read it through and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse, (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield Republican is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLMES, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicinal agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tinctures, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever gaining well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine, (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price,) I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 79 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA RAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. R. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the factors set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE, Corner of 5th-av. and 76th-st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning admonitions of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 29, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening my mind was changed as to the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK..........$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES

ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A Choice Security.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,

Free of Government Tax.

NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the coming year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

G. F. GILMAN.

TEAS.

NO. 129 FRONT-ST.,
New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.